

17. JUL 1952

appr
G. J. J. J. J.

THE Country GUIDE

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF ALBERTA

APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM



X R
THE LIBRARY
UNIV OF ALBERTA 357
EDMONTON ALTA
FEB 53 11538006

JULY, 1952



State Commander V-8 2-door sedan.

Chrome wheel discs optional at extra cost—decorative and other specifications subject to change without notice.

Styled to stir your pride! Designed to save you money!

What a grand feeling it is to be the proud owner of a trim, sleek, beautifully jet-streamed 1952 Studebaker!

Everywhere you drive a new Studebaker, everyone admires the distinction of its swept-back modern styling.

Every week that goes by, Studebaker's clean-lined design helps save you money by conserving your gasoline.

What's more, Studebaker's famous father-and-son craftsmanship is so amazingly wear-resisting, it fends off many a repair bill.

Get Studebaker's newest of the new! A brilliantly powered Commander V-8—or a Champion in the low price field! Stop in at a nearby Studebaker showroom. Arrange for a trial drive.

See Studebaker for '52

The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario



Here's the exciting Starliner—the new Studebaker "hard-top" convertible. It's available either as a Champion or a Commander V-8.



Photo by Harold M. Lambert

THE Country GUIDE

From Cover to Cover

JULY, 1952

Cover—by Clarence Tillenius	
Under the Peace Tower—by Austin F. Cross	5
British Columbia Letter—by Chas. L. Shaw	12
Editorials	58

ARTICLES

National Farm Radio Forum—by H. S. Fry	7
Beef from the Bush—by C. E. Craddock	8
Guilty?—by C. R. Bowers	9
Risky Business—by Ralph Hedlin	10
Ship of the Desert—by Capt. T. Kerr Ritchie	36
Chemical Soil Conditioners	38
Pot Luck for the Animal—by K. Frank Feldman	38
Make War on Poison Ivy—by Gay L. Francis	53
Accessories for Archers—by Kerry Wood	54
Registered Seed in 1951	54
Feeding the World	55

FICTION

Thousand Stars—by Esther Chapman Robb	11
---------------------------------------	----

FARM

News of Agriculture	14	Horticulture	22
Get It at a Glance	16	Farm Young People	25
Livestock	17	Poultry	26
Field	19	Workshop in July	28

HOME

The Countrywoman—by Amy J. Roe	45
Renovating Old Furniture—by Cathy McAllister	46
Experience in Speech—by Jean Hinds	46
Flammable Materials	47
Ice Cream for Dessert	48
Ways with Fowl	49
Prevent that Sunburn—by Lillian Vigrass	50
I'm Burned to a Toast—by Kay Brook	51
For Year-Round Wear	52
The Country Boy and Girl	57
Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors—No. 6—by Clarence Tillenius	57

Editors: P. M. ABEL and H. S. FRY Home Editor: AMY J. ROE
Associate Editors: RALPH HEDLIN and LILLIAN VIGRASS

Extension Director: G. B. WALLACE Advertising Sales Manager: R. J. HORTON

J. E. BROWNLEE, Q.C., President R. C. BROWN, Managing Director

Business Manager: J. S. KYLE

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES IN CANADA—50 cents one year; \$1.00 two years; \$2.00 five years; \$3.00 eight years. Outside Canada \$1.00 per year. Greater Winnipeg \$1.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter.

Published and printed by THE PUBLIC PRESS LIMITED, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man. CONTENTS COPYRIGHTED

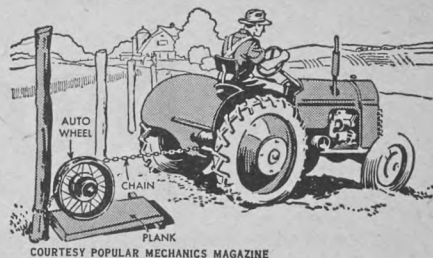
Non-fiction, articles or features may be reproduced where proper credit is given to The Country Guide.



“Time Savers” That Save YOU Money

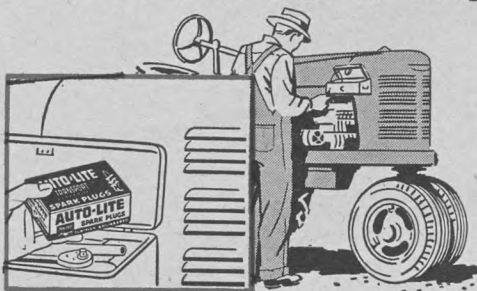
① Car Wheel Used to Pull Posts with Aid of Tractor

With an auto wheel, a plank and a length of chain, fence posts are pulled easily, using a tractor as motive power. The chain is hooked to the post near the ground and passed over the wheel. The other end of the chain is hitched to the tractor. The chain should be long enough to prevent the top end of the post from striking the driver.



② Extra Set of Plugs—Helps Prevent Field Breakdowns

Keep an extra set of clean spark plugs on hand during periods of heavy tractor-usage and change them frequently to avoid spark plug fouling. Dirty spark plugs waste gas—impair performance—cause breakdowns. Pen-knife cleaning of plugs is not effective, so let your nearby Auto-Lite Spark Plug Dealer properly clean your set with his abrasive-type cleaner.



③ Here's Another TIME SAVER

Auto-Lite Transport Spark Plugs Give
Quick Starts—Gas Economy—Best Performance

For quick starts . . . for gas savings all day long . . . for top performance whether you're hauling chicken feed or pulling stumps, replace worn plugs with Auto-Lite Transport Spark Plugs. This plug gives you a wide heat range that means lower cost per acre or mile . . . plus these outstanding features:

- ★ **AIRCRAFT TYPE INSULATOR**—offers maximum resistance to heat and reduces fouling.
- ★ **HEAVY ELECTRODES**—give long gap life which contributes to lower service costs by requiring less frequent gapping.
- ★ **RUGGED CONSTRUCTION**—especially suitable for the most severe farm operation.

Make sure you're set to go at any time . . . get a set of Auto-Lite Transport Spark Plugs for your truck or tractor today. They're so good, they've been specified as original equipment on many of Canada's finest trucks and tractors. Why not see your Auto-Lite Spark Plug Dealer the next time you're in town?



AUTO-LITE SPARK PLUGS

MONEY CANNOT BUY A BETTER SPARK PLUG

Truck-built for farm service and profits!

For the rugged all 'round service you need—for the solid truck features that mean day-in-day-out *dependability*—for reliable *performance* and low operating costs, you'll make Ford Trucks your economy choice on every count. There is a Ford Truck to fit *your* farm hauling needs—and for every trucking job from the ½-ton Pickup to the 5-ton Big Jobs—that's better than ever because it's built to new standards of **PERFORMANCE** and outstanding **ECONOMY**.



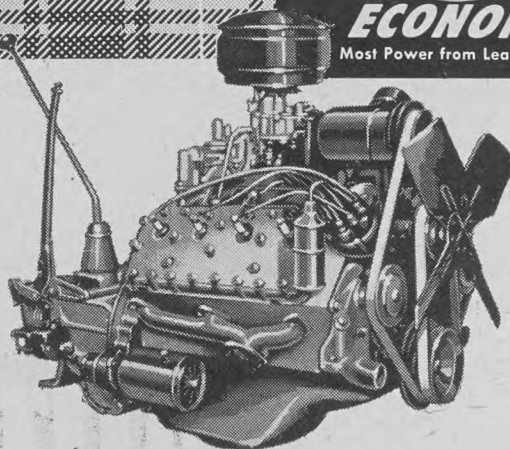
FORD TRUCKS

FEATURING IMPROVED
POWER PILOT

ECONOMY
Most Power from Least Gas!

106-Hp. V-8 TRUCK ENGINE 194 Ft. Lbs. Torque

More powerful than ever with advanced design "stepped-up" to 106 horsepower ... to deliver higher torque output with wider performance range ... to handle light and heavy duty loads more *easily* and *economically* than ever before!



There's a FORD TRUCK for every farm hauling need

7 Series Ratings
12 Wheelbases
3 Great Engines
2 Cabs

G.V.W.'s 4,700 lbs.
to 22,000 lbs.
G.C.W.'s 24,000 lbs.
to 41,000 lbs.



See your Ford dealer

Ford Trucks for '52 cost still less  to run!

FOR THE BEST BUY IN A USED TRUCK SEE YOUR FORD DEALER

Under the Peace Tower

Our Ottawa correspondent states his case for pensions to protect the old age of the men who serve in elected offices on Parliament Hill

WE are starting an old age pension plan here on the Hill for wornout politicians. It is about time. Men wear out on Parliament Hill faster than any other place except Hollywood.

Most people tend to think of the member of parliament living a life of ease here, franking his mail, eating below-cost meals in the parliamentary restaurant, riding trains on a pass, and generally living like a big shot. The trouble is that the glamour of it all tends to cover up the end of the story.

I could say something about the long-distance telephone calls collect, that the M.P.'s get stuck with; I could recite a long list of hotel bills and restaurant checks which the M.P. inevitably must pay. Then all the way through the piece is the gnawing fear that the member won't get elected next time. That may not spell ruin, but it does mean that your member will spend at least one year's salary to win his campaign and then having lost, will not get that year's salary. But in any event, nearly every member goes home a poorer man than he came. If he lasts longer, then he is that much worse when he returns to his home town an older man, his pep gone, his hopes vanished, and his future a blank.

I can well remember when they took up a collection for a great minister and friend of Mackenzie King's, back someplace about a quarter century ago. Completely honest, he had done favors worth thousands to others, yet none had stuck to his hands. One of the greatest names since Confederation was the recipient of a purse of gold back earlier this century. He had a lot to say about Canada's fiscal policy but apparently could not manage his own fiscal affairs.

It is within the last ten years that they had to pass the hat for a certain "Hon." who would be well known to not a few readers!

The last I ever heard of "M" was when he was bumming dimes in his home area. I can recall another Honorable who not only ended up his five-year term, broke, but his children had to be supported by somebody else, and who in despair took the quick route out.

THERE is a certain western M.P. today, who decided he did not quite wish to go to the poorhouse yet. A family man, he did not want to be separated from his wife and children. So either he was commuting to where they were or they to where he was. Each rail journey was 2,000 miles plus. So he gave up a perfectly good seat and the Opposition moved in.

Right now a certain Quebec M.P. is running in the provincial election. The popular story is that he has been offered a cabinet post if the Liberals win in Quebec. The real story is that he cannot afford Ottawa.

One western member did as most members do, and opened a home in



Ottawa. He also maintained a home in the prairies, naturally. But since he had to be in Ottawa most of the year, obviously the western home was empty. The result was that he got criticized for leaving an empty house during a stringent housing shortage. Yet you know and I know how he will be criticized if (a) he stays home and doesn't go to Ottawa, (b) he sells his western home and cut his connections thereby. "You can't win," he sighs and he sighs for all the M.P.'s.

THE other day I heard a member that Country Guide readers know advising a brand new member: "Don't spend 30 years around this place the way I have."

He might have added that 30 years in Ottawa are 30 years of frustration and rotting away. For the route to Parliament Hill can be likened to a railway as long as you keep going; Ottawa takes you where you want to go. But the route to Parliament Hill can also be likened to a rut once you stop going. You get stuck and stay here.

Once, a clergyman caused a national crisis here in parliament. Today he is buried alive in an obscure pulpit. It might be worse; at least he is getting paid for it.

So the members are going to get a pension. After three terms in Ottawa, a big pension is little enough pay-off for parliament's perfidious prestige.

H. Cross

Now the McCormick FARMALL SUPER M SERIES

The easiest handling, the biggest capacity, the most powerful 4-row, all-purpose tractor built — that's the Farmall Super M!



21 per cent more power

Super M's husky new valve-in-head IH engine delivers 47½ maximum belt horsepower.* There's ample engine power and drawbar pull for four standard moldboard plow bottoms. You can do 4 days plowing in only 3!

Higher field speeds

The great power of the Super M is teamed with fields of 2.7, 3.8, 5, and 6.8 mph. and a road speed of 16.8 mph. You do many of your field jobs up to twice as fast.

Super-easy handling

Positive-acting, double-disc brakes give you sure, easy control of Super M's great power. Steering has been made easier still. The two-way hydraulic-controlled, foam rubber seat assures a comfortable ride. With a Super M you'll do more work, more comfortably, than with any other all-purpose tractor you can buy!

*Manufacturer's rating.

and the McCormick Standard SUPER-W-6 SERIES

The NEW McCormick Super W-6's rugged engine delivers 21½% more power than any other tractor in its class. Its faster field speeds enable you to plow up to 20 acres of tough sod a day, or tandem disk up to 50 acres a day. You ride above the dust and heat in armchair comfort in the Super W-6's, adjustable foam rubber seat. Handling the McCormick Super W-6 is made easier by the self-energizing disc brakes. See the McCormick Super W-6, latest addition to the famous McCormick line of standard tractors at your International Harvester Dealer.

International Harvester builds McCormick
Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors...
Motor Trucks... Industrial Power...
Refrigerators and Home Freezers



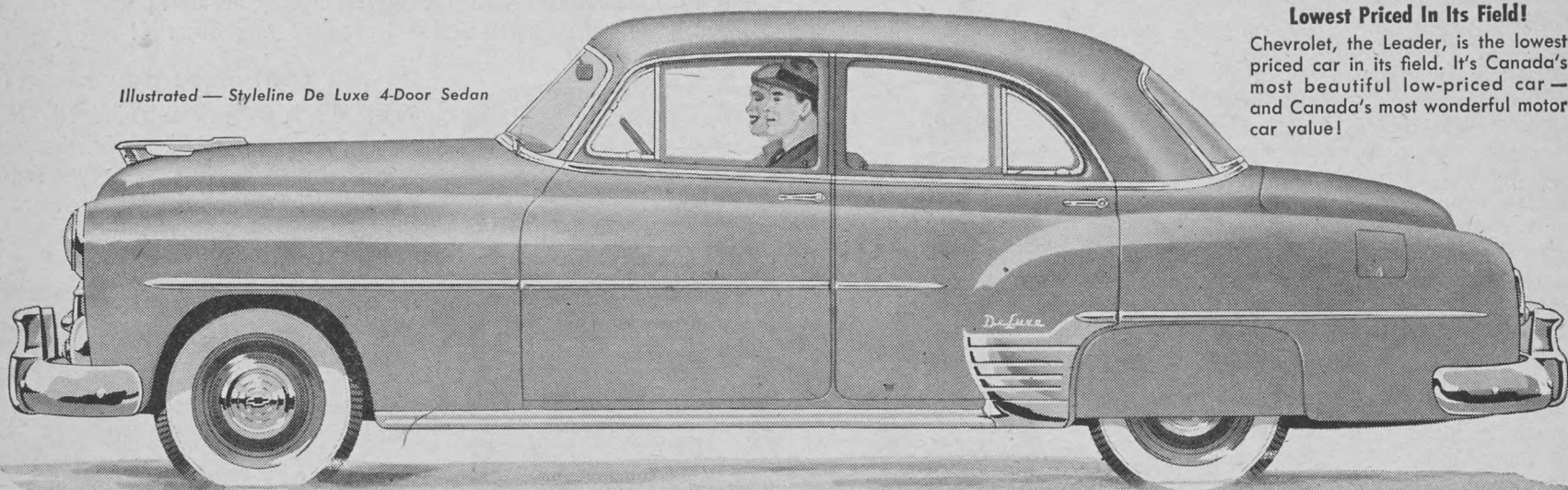
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

**NEW
1952**

Chevrolet

Illustrated — Styleline De Luxe 4-Door Sedan



A General Motors Value

**Only Chevrolet,
the lowest-priced fine car,
offers all these extra
features!**

Here is only a partial listing of the wonderful array of extra features offered to you by Chevrolet, the lowest-priced fine car. Every single one of them means extra pleasure, extra safety or extra economy for you. Yet again in 1952 Chevrolet is the lowest-priced line in its field! See your Chevrolet dealer today!

The LEADER leads again...

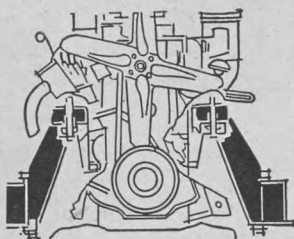


The Only Fine Cars...PRICED SO LOW!

MORE PEOPLE BUY CHEVROLETS THAN ANY OTHER CAR!

Lowest Priced In Its Field!

Chevrolet, the Leader, is the lowest priced car in its field. It's Canada's most beautiful low-priced car — and Canada's most wonderful motor car value!



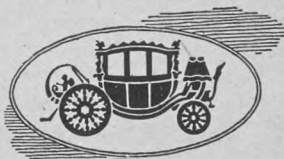
Centrepoise Power

Engine vibration and power impulses are "screened out" — isolated from driver and passengers. Engine rides flexibly suspended between new high-side mountings.



Extra Large Brakes

Chevrolet's Jumbo-Drum brakes with their big 11-inch brake drums, apply more leverage for more stopping power. Bonded linings last up to twice as long.



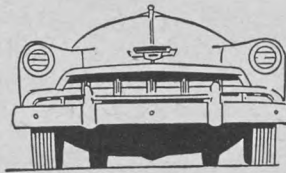
Body By Fisher

Fisher Body sets the standard for styling and craftsmanship. And Fisher Unisteel construction guards you with solid all-steel strength.



Unitized Knee-Action Ride

Chevrolet's famous Knee-Action ride is now even softer, smoother. New shock absorber action smoothes bumps and jolts more quickly.



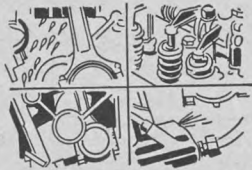
Widest Tread

Chevrolet measures a full 58 3/4 inches between centres of rear wheels — providing a broader base to give more all-round stability.



Powerglide Automatic Transmission

It's simpler with fewer parts to wear or require adjustment. It's smoother because oil does it all without complicated intermediate gears. Optional on De Luxe models at extra cost.



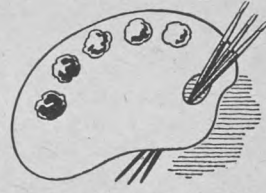
4-Way Engine Lubrication

Chevrolet's exclusive engine lubricating system supplies exactly the right kind and amount of lubrication to each moving part.



Cast Iron Alloy Pistons

Pistons are formed from the same material as the cylinder block — expand and contract at the same rate. This reduces piston wear and oil consumption!



Gorgeous New Exterior Colors

Rich and beautiful color combinations... the most wonderful array in the entire low-price field. In De Luxe series, interiors and exteriors are distinctively color-matched.



Powerful Valve-in-Head Engine

Teamed with Powerglide is the powerful Valve-in-Head engine, an outstanding performer in any field. This engine's Hydraulic - Hushed valve lifters are another important Chevrolet exclusive.



GM Tinted Glass with the Shaded Windshield

Chevrolet offers tinted glass with exclusive, shaded windshield-tinting. Tinted glass all round reduces glare and heat, helps you drive more safely and comfortably. (Optional at extra cost).

National Farm Radio Forum



Above: Whettome Farm Forum, Saskatchewan, has its picture taken before the serious discussion of the evening begins.



Left: These provincial delegates to the national conference of Farm Radio Forum include Prof. A. S. R. Tweedie, University of Manitoba (standing, 4th from r.); Dr. John Friesen, Man. Pool Elevators, Wpg. (standing, r.); D. R. Robinson, University of Saskatchewan (seated, reading); Allen Des Champs, B.C. secretary (seated, right), and Floyd Griesbach, National Secretary, Toronto (standing, 2nd from r.).

Some opinions from the essays offered in The Country Guide's Farm Radio Forum Essay Contest, as put together by H. S. Fry

"OUTSIDE, as far as the eye can see, the prairies lie in their blanket of snow, but inside the cozy farmhouse, it is warm and bright . . . A group of adults, ten in number, ranging in age from 20 to 60, sit about chatting . . . The talk is of homey things . . . Suddenly, from the radio come the familiar notes of 'Men of the Soil.' The chatter dies away. National Farm Radio Forum, Canada's discussion group project for farm people, is on the air."

These sentences are from the opening paragraph of the second prize essay in the "Farm Radio Forum Essay Contest" sponsored by The Country Guide, in co-operation with the Board of Management of the UNESCO Study of National Farm Radio Forum in Canada. The writer of this exceedingly well-written essay is Mrs. Winnifred Oldfield, Milo, Alberta.

The first prize essay, by Mrs. Arkley Lucille O'Farrell, Piapot, Saskatchewan, begins elsewhere on this page. But let Mrs. Oldfield continue:

"This program of adult education was begun January, 1941, for eastern groups, and enlarged to include the western networks the next year. In 1950-51, there were 1,465 registered groups, with a total membership of about 30,000. Groups have died, others have sprung up, but a goodly number have been functioning continuously for ten years.

"The Canadian Association for Adult Education, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, sponsor the project jointly. Sponsors are all national, non-political and non-profit-making.

"The unit is a group of neighbors who meet each month, in the evening, during the season, to listen to the broadcasts, to discuss them, to record their findings and, later, to carry out projects that will help solve their mutual problems. Their motto is: 'Read-Listen-Discuss-Act'."

HERE, then, is a concise outline of Canada's radio experiment in adult education for farm folk. How does the program actually work? How do forums operate? What do

some of the 30,000 forum members think about the whole idea? Mrs. Bronson Keall, North Battleford, Saskatchewan, provides part of the answer.

"Farm Forum Guide proved a very necessary aid. Attempting to follow its instructions kept our group on an even keel. We came to realize, too, that a group must go beyond the helps supplied. The need to progress on our own power should be stressed. This requires time. Meetings, well planned before broadcast night; an organized social period that follows the discussion and maintains the same tone that the broadcast generated; and a specified time for each phase of the evening's proceedings, that stresses the need for brevity, will keep from dragging those present into a state of mental weariness, which soon causes attendance to grow less. We found that the entire group must be alert to these dangers, and all work to prevent them."

In 1946, the Netherhill Farm Forum group organized the West McMorran group. "At that time,"

First Prize Essay

A listener from Piapot, Saskatchewan, examines strengths and weaknesses of the Farm Radio Forum

by ARKLEY LUCILLE O'FARRELL

I AM a National Farm Radio Forum fan. I have missed very few of the broadcasts in ten years. I especially like the technique used, as it educates farm people to look at their problems together, and to conduct and appraise discussions.

Admittedly, there are times when the broadcasts sound like wrangles, when everybody talks at once and listeners miss half the points in the confusion of voices. And certainly some participants have obviously used the Forum as a medium of propaganda for political theories, rather than a discussion of farm economics. But these are defects that can be remedied, and since listener-interest is growing, they evidently haven't detracted too much from the value of the Radio Farm Forum.

Projects conducted by listening groups, which have grown out of their

discussions, emphasize this. At the same time, listeners can't properly estimate the projects, since we don't know their exact number and location.

At first, I placed much confidence in the reports of the forums, as being a cross-section of farm opinion. But I have learned that caution must be exercised in this respect, because the Forum groups are not comprised of all our farmers, but only a section of them. In some cases, they represent a faction of people of the same convictions, who are more concerned with indoctrination than open discussion, and use the Forum as an instrument to that end.

I have found, too, that a fiery speaker can sway a radio audience as well as a visual audience. And this is reflected in the reports. I have noticed that when the broadcasts have taken

(Please turn to page 35)

writes Mrs. Fred Vogel, of Snipe Lake, Saskatchewan, "the (West McMorran) attendance was about 15 members. This has steadily increased through the years, until now the average attendance is about 25. Usually, every meeting has different people for the discussions, because parents with small children take turns to stay at home and babysit, so that one of them can take part . . .

"After the broadcast is over the chairman for the evening divides the meeting into two discussion groups, taking care not to have the men all in one group, or the husband and wife in the same group. In these smaller groups, everyone has a chance to express an opinion. When the period for discussion is over, both groups as a rule have formed similar opinions on the questions before them.

"The next period is used for discussing community projects. Films from the National Film Board are sometimes shown in homes where power is available. The hydro line is planned to run through this community this summer, due to the continued efforts put forth by the forum group. In addition, road and snow plow problems are discussed, which all helps to make the community a better place to live in."

OF the discussions which take place within the groups after the broadcasts, Mrs. E. Higgins, Moosomin, Saskatchewan, reports that "many of the members of our forum think that the points they have had in mind should have been mentioned and enlarged upon in the broadcasts. No sooner does one mention the point, than someone supplies the necessary information, or a source from which it may be obtained. A lively discussion follows. Another mentions some other point omitted from the broadcast, and soon we have enough to carry on a far lengthier discussion than we had ever planned. Often, we are reminded that we must come to some decision; and eventually the smell of coffee cuts short the interesting story and

(Please turn to page 34)

Beef from the Bush



by C. E. CRADDOCK

The open, short-grass country is the traditional source of beef stock, but the bush country of the North has some claims too as this stockman, with experience in both areas, asserts

IT seems to me that there are many men in Saskatchewan who are missing a good bet. I refer to those who are in the cattle business and who are getting somewhat crowded, or whose pastures and leases are getting pretty well fed down and so would like to find a better location to carry on. Also to those who would like to get into cattle.

On the prairie or in the hilly country down south this is an expensive operation, so why not consider the North? In northern Saskatchewan there are many good locations to start up in at minimum expense. The first requirement I consider is adaptability.

Most of the methods used in the south have to be abandoned, and in some ways this is an advantage, I raised cattle for a number of years at Wood Mountain, in southern Saskatchewan, but with curtailment of the range and after reading that government publication "The Unexploited West," I decided to hit north and have never regretted it. That was more than 30 years ago.

The invitation to go into big ranching as in southern Saskatchewan and Alberta is out. Anything from 50 to 200 head will furnish a good living, with fencing, building material and fuel right on hand. Sheep, too, do really well up North

once the timber wolf is disposed of, and I think the game branch is on the right track with their 1080 project.

There are, of course, many things to consider in making a decision, first of which is that prairie cattle and horses have a hard time for the first year, and so must receive a little extra care, but once they are acclimatized, are as hardy as the native stock. The North is the land of the scrub, but is improving as the result of using purebred sires by some of the more far-sighted cattlemen. When we came North I wondered why people bothered with such cattle. A small bunch of scrubby cows, and two or three little knot-headed bulls, all belly and no ends, was the rule. I think financing now is the main deterrent to improving the stock.

There are numerous locations up North where large hay meadows are available. The hay is not of the best from a nutritious point of view, but if put up properly will keep the stock in good thrifty condition throughout the winter, and there is plenty of it. Some may say, "Yes! But the winters are so long, and you have to feed for a long period."

The winters are no longer than down below, and the cattle do not suffer from the cold so much,

with good bush shelter around them, and with plenty of hay for the cutting, winter feeding enables one to keep track of his stock. There is no danger of their being hit by a blizzard and drifting down into Montana or over a cutbank and piling up. They stay home peacefully until just before the spring break-up, then one morning you go out to feed them and there are no cows to feed. They have hit for their summer range. They hang around the meadows for a while because that is where the first green grass shows, but prefer the upland grass and pea vine as soon as it is available, and then, do they put on flesh! The best way to get a bunch located is to bring them in in the fall, and start feeding. Once located we had no trouble straying and they had the whole unexplored North to stray into.

Another thing, cattle get pretty wild running at large. Wilder, in fact, than moose, and it is next to impossible to work them with saddle horses once they get bush-wise. I have had several men from the prairie who, hearing that statement replied, "I've never seen cattle I couldn't handle!"

I too had a similar complex when I first came North. The animals get to know how to scatter through the-bush

(Please turn to page 29)

GUILTY?

Is the coyote as destructive as he is painted, or has he some good habits that help to offset his bad ones

by C. R. BOWERS

Illustrated by Clarence Tillenius

WHAT is the story of the coyote in Alberta? Is he the wily, cowardly killer he is alleged to be? Or is he an important factor in the complex, easily disrupted balance of Nature?

These questions, and many similar, have been asked and answered — at least, partly, though sometimes wrongly—ever since the first white settlers pushed their way into the vast prairies and got their roots down into the rich grasslands of what is now Alberta.

To the sheep-rancher and the poultryman, the word "coyote" brings instant reaction. It may burst forth in a torrent of abuse and complaints about the "darn pests"—how they raided the hen house or cut down several young lambs—or it may result in more positive activity. Your complainant may simply reach behind the kitchen door for the family shotgun.

The grain farmers in central Alberta adopt a different attitude. To them, generally, the "little wolf" is gaining stature and reputation as a mouse catcher, and thus, a saviour of field crops.

Which is the coyote you know? Or is he both—or neither?

A recent article by William Lobay, Supervisor of Crop Protection for the Field Crops Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, had this to say:

"The coyote—is he the farmer's friend or foe? Must he be protected because he destroys the mice and other rodents, which feed upon the produce of the land, or must he be completely eradicated because some members of the tribe attack our sheep and poultry?"

"... and so the battle continues in the thinking of different individuals who are confronted with different problems."

REPORTS of high losses are repeatedly brought to the attention of the government, according to Mr. Lobay. Sheep and poultry men complain of the very costly depredation among their flocks.

In February, 1951, Ted Farthing, of Lousana, Alta., field agent for the Co-operative Wool Growers of Canada, made the following statement:

"The sheep breeders of the Red River District have suffered a \$375,000 loss in the past five years. In 1945 there were over 20,000 head of sheep in the Municipal District of Red Deer, No. 55. Red Deer and Innisfail shipped three carloads of wool through the Wool Growers' Co-op. By 1950 the sheep population had shrunk to less than 5,000 head; and the Co-op shipped less than a carload—a decrease of 40,000 pounds."

Declaring that losses among poultry must be imposing, Mr. Farthing added that one member of the Red Deer Municipal District council had lost 125 chickens in the fall of 1950. While he believes that losses among calves are also "considerable," the field agent admitted that reports of cattle losses were difficult to check, because the cattle allegedly attacked were running at large, and the killings occur mostly at night.

Sheep ranchers in the Vermilion, Ponoka, Cochrane and Pincher Creek areas—among others—claim coyotes kill over \$1,000 worth of sheep yearly. Turkey raisers too, tell of constant guarding of their flocks night and day. In spite of these round-the-clock watches, however, reports say that the canny coyote snatches the odd straggler during the "changing of the guard."

In a letter to The Albertan, Calgary, early in March of this year, a High River sheepman writes: "... in the past four or five years, in spite of all my precautions, I've lost between 25 and 30

lambs. At the price they've been, the letter continues, this represents about \$600 or \$700."

The writer adds: "Here in Canada, we raise only a small percentage of our needs in wool and mutton. Consider the number of farmers who are forced out or bluffed out of raising sheep on account of coyotes, and it makes a pretty expensive luxury. So let the coyote war go on."

This evidence and much more, which we have neither time nor space to recount, lends considerable weight to the arguments of those who advocate a program of coyote extermination.

BUT the case for the prosecution is not so damning that there can be no defence. There is a brighter side to the otherwise gloomy picture of total war.

As we are reminded by Mr. Lobay's article, the natural food of the prairie and parkland coyote is field mice and other rodents—not domestic fowl and other desirable animals or birds, as many farmers are convinced.

Quoting a booklet issued by the State of Wyoming, Mr. Lobay points out that "75 to 83 per cent of the coyote's diet is rabbits and rodents." Further, the Supervisor of Crop Protection writes: "We could say that these rodents in Alberta would be mainly field mice and pocket gophers—both a menace in our farming areas. Considering that many farmers in Alberta are carrying out some type of rodent control, it might appear that the coyote may be the farmer's ally in this regard."

Coyote control measures in the United States have proved the value of these animals in keeping down the rodent population. In 1941 there were 110,495 coyotes taken. These would have killed, according to United States government survey figures, the rodent population on 33 million acres;



The farmer who suffers losses in his flock may overestimate the damage done by coyotes.

and this was the actual acreage treated for rodents in 1941. In other words, the value of the coyotes as Pied Pipers was about equal to the money spent on the destruction of mice and rats.

The coyote's worth as a scavenger and carrion-eater is also well known to the authorities. The sanitation problem in some localities is solved in this way.

There is appreciation, too, of the fact that the good done by the coyotes in some areas, where there are large concentrations of sheep, is often outweighed by the harm. But attempts at over-all extermination did not provide the answer. The big

coyote drives of the past did nothing to solve the basic problem. Indeed, evidence shows that instead of decreasing the coyote population, the effect was just the reverse. The coyote, being what he is, thrived on adversity.

Several municipal districts declared war on them. Local associations were formed and professional hunters were hired, the costs to be borne jointly by the farmers' groups and the provincial government. Bounties were paid and the coyotes were hunted. The results were vastly different from what had been anticipated. Many of the coyotes merely headed out of the battle zone and took up residence in quieter climates.

In the eastern parts of the Municipal District of Red Deer the complete eradication of the "pesky coyotes" was vowed. Hunters took to the fields on foot, in autos and on horseback. Low-flying aircraft swooped down and chased terrified coyotes into a state of exhaustion, where sharpshooters, guided by trained hounds quickly dispatched the trapped animals. Many there were who claimed their share of the bounty money. This was in the spring of 1950.

THESE campaigns were very effective. Too much so, perhaps. For by May of 1951, a new cry was being heard. Another threat hung over the district—mice! And the mouse's greatest enemy is the coyote. As a mouser, the coyote makes even the most battle-scarred tom cat look like a faker. But there were no longer any coyotes in the area.

In a news story in The Albertan last spring, the writer said:

"The coyote trots with characteristic abandon across the land, his nose alert to the scent of mice. Then, uncannily, he smells them directly beneath his feet."

"Front feet thrust forward, the furry hunter drops on his prey. The dirt flies out behind as he digs down quickly and seizes the first mouse unlucky enough to be beneath his searching paws... In a year, the coyote destroys many times his weight in mice."

Continuing, he wrote: "... the coyotes are gone. The mice, which had been kept in check by the coyotes are here. And what do the farmers intend to do about it? They don't seem to know." One well-known district farmer declared: "We should pen up our hens and small stock and let the coyotes run loose. It's by far the lesser of two evils."

BUT that was last year. This year began a new era—the era of coyote control.

More and more farmers and stockmen have been becoming increasingly aware that every coyote is not a killer. The provincial government has estimated that only 20 per cent of Alberta's coyotes turn outlaw. Evidence shows that the problem of coyote predation in any area clears up with the removal of the "killer." The answer, then, lies not in extermination, but in control. The Alberta government's new Coyote Control Policy seems to provide that answer.

Under this new policy, bounties are discontinued. Cyanide guns are issued (Please turn to page 27)



A coyote stalking his normal prey.

Risky Business



Market analysts hope for good livestock markets, but question the advisability of producers moving into the packing game by RALPH HEDLIN

A STUDY of livestock marketing in western Canada was recently published by the Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development in Regina, in co-operation with the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The published report deals with the growth and importance of the livestock industry on the prairies, problems of production, statistics of marketing, marketing methods and institutions, and a final summary of the entire western livestock industry.

The study has two main purposes: to obtain information related to the marketing of livestock in western Canada, and to analyze available facts on a basis that will be beneficial to future marketing programs which may be promoted by producers or governments; and also to provide information that will allow producers and co-operatives in

ing field would depend on matching the efficiency of experienced firms already in business.

Matching the efficiency of established processors might not be as simple as it would appear at first glance. In the first place the processors in the field are experienced, and over the years have succeeded in cutting operation costs and streamlining production. In the second place the advantages of the multi-plant firm in western Canada has been frequently illustrated. Seasonal and annual fluctuations in supply and a continuing exportable surplus make an interprovincial and even an international organization an important factor in marketing livestock products, and such a business is not quickly or easily established.

As the report points out, the packing industry of western Canada performs four important functions in (1) purchasing and carrying over surplus pro-

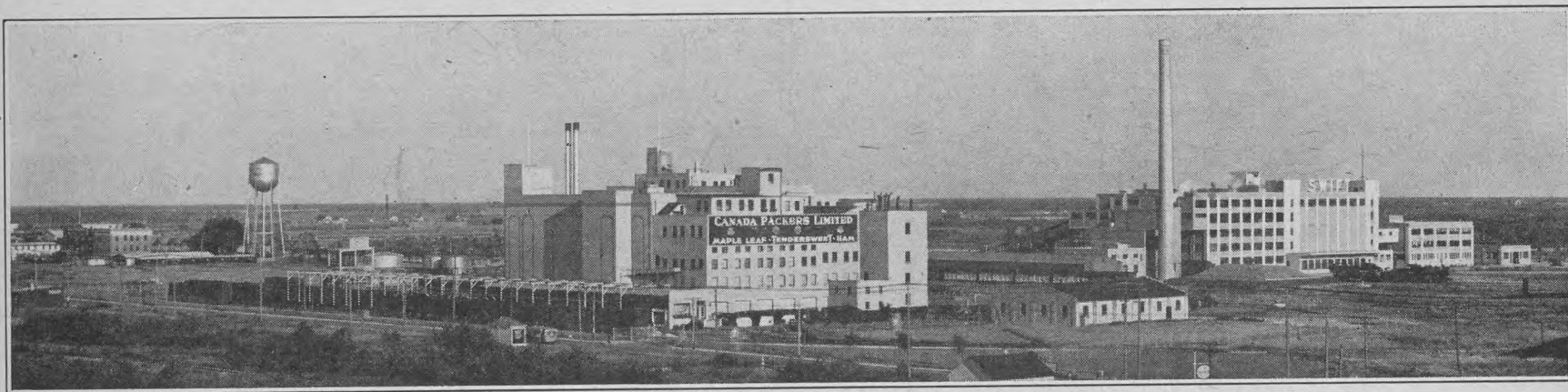
inevitably have an influence on livestock populations. Favorable or unfavorable natural factors are important. Availability of markets can have a significant impact. Other means of earning a living on the farm and particularly the price of cereal crops, will tend to determine the attitude of farmers toward doing the chores associated with raising stock.

One of the several natural factors that limits livestock production is, naturally enough, the coldness and length of the winters. The rigorous winter is responsible for the fact that the winter raising of hogs is not practiced on the prairies to the extent that it is in the rest of Canada. In many areas the moisture shortage reduces cattle and sheep numbers because of the limited carrying capacity of native pastures. A large proportion of the prairies have soil and rainfall conditions that permit the economic production of cereal crops but are not favorable to legumes and hay crops necessary for an intensified stock-raising program. Periodical droughts can play havoc with long-range plans for livestock production; it is impossible to bring plans to their final fruition in the face of droughts that necessitate selling stock due to lack of feed.

THE Saskatchewan and Ottawa investigators attribute considerable importance to the geographical location of most western herds, and the consequent high transportation costs. Livestock can be profitably raised to satisfy the local demand, but once this is supplied the surplus must be hauled to distant markets. This has not been too much of a problem of late years, as the high price of cattle has held transportation costs to a low percentage of the total sales price; when livestock prices drop and rail charges remain more or less fixed, transportation costs make serious inroads into livestock profits.

This problem may ease to some extent as population concentrations alter. The growth of population in Alberta and British Columbia has increased local demand; Saskatchewan and Manitoba do not currently show promise of population increases, but discoveries of oil, natural gas, or minerals, could change this picture by permitting increased industrialization with an associated increase in population and markets. Producers should not lose sight of the fact that the greatest farm prosperity is ordinarily associated with a growing urban population and a static or declining rural population; such a population relationship increases demand without increasing the number of people who are taking a living out of agriculture.

The rapid growth of population on the western seaboard of the United States has also changed the marketing pattern for western livestock, and



An aerial view of Winnipeg's large-scale packing plants, with the Union Stockyards in the left background.

western Canada to consider whether there is need for co-operative packing plants.

The report meets the first purpose adequately. The second question is admittedly a most difficult one, and the market investigators in Regina and Ottawa avoid coming out flat-footed one way or the other. They suggest that producer organization for meat packing would be faced with the same processing, marketing and management problems that currently beset other processors. In their view it would be essential to have the support of organized producers, and to ensure support, producers would have to be convinced that there existed a real need for such an enterprise, and that it offered a distinct hope of success. They further suggest that the success of a producer enterprise in the process-

duction; (2) making regular distribution of supplies to all parts of the country where there is a deficiency; (3) standardizing the livestock products in quality and packaging, and (4) financing the livestock industry from the time of slaughter through the storage period until the product is sold to the retailer. Co-operative plants that entered the packing business would have to be in a position to subsequently undertake these functions, and would have to be prepared to do so. This would entail a substantial capital structure and, although this could be accomplished if producers felt the need was urgent, the report introduces a restrained note of caution.

The study also considers production aspects and recognizes that a number of factors will

will continue to be important as long as we export stock. This is graphically illustrated by the growth of importance of livestock sales in Alberta, and its challenge to the long-standing pre-eminence of the Winnipeg yards. The western part of the North American continent is steadily increasing in population and consequently has a growing demand for food.

The report recognizes alternative sources of farm income as being one of the important reasons for the relatively low level of livestock production in western Canada. The price of wheat has undoubtedly exercised a powerful influence on the raising of stock.

It is interesting to note that when the price of wheat fell in 1930 that, (Please turn to page 56)

Since the trouble over the heirloom quilt, the phrase "Thousand Stars" unlocked the closet where the Strand-Berg relationship rattled its bones on family occasion. Alma, the plain sister, was resolved to do her bit to help along the financing of Verna's wedding.

ON the back porch, shaded from the hot westering sun by the heavy woodbine, little Alma Berg was scrubbing orange-bright carrots and bunching them neatly for tomorrow's new venture by the roadside. The stand, bare and clean, was waiting now under the big elm only a little way down the road from the Berg gateway. Alma worked swiftly; her blue-overalled twin brothers, Melvin and Marvin, would soon be coming in again, with piles of muddy beets to be washed and scarlet tomatoes to be sorted and packed into smaller baskets. She was sure that the enterprise would pay the wedding expenses; there was no hope, of course, that it would also provide the bedroom suite sister Verna had set her heart upon. Of all the relatives only Uncle Selmer and Aunt Minnie Augusta would be able to make such a gift, and the old quarrel over the "Thousand Stars" made that out of the question. Mother wouldn't even invite them.

Mrs. Berg, setting rye bread in the kitchen, called through the screen door, "Alma! You want to look out for truck drivers. They talk fresh. They're a bad lot, the truck drivers."

Alma could hear her grandmother's plaintive little chirp of, "What's that, Milda? Screwdrivers?"

Verna, Alma's younger sister, who was wiping the supper dishes for Grandma, laughed impatiently.

"No, no, Gramma, truck drivers! Mama doesn't want Alma should have any truck with truck drivers. Here, Gramma, for pity's sakes, let me wash—we'll never get out of the kitchen at this rate!"

Alma wished Verna would be more patient with Grandma. It wasn't her fault that she was slow, hard of hearing, easily confused.

"No need to worry about Alma," Verna reminded. "She never gives anybody the glad eye."

"No, Alma's steady," admitted Mrs. Berg, banging the lid of the flour bin.

"I guess you wouldn't let me have a vegetable stand on the road," Verna said complacently.

"I should say not!" There was an overtone of indulgent pride in Mother's voice.

"Steady . . ." thought Alma. "But she isn't as proud of me as if she really thought a truck driver might wave to me."

There was no spark of resentment smouldering in Alma's heart. She was used to being the plain sister, the one still called "little Alma Berg," although she had taught school for a year now. She was used to Mother's pride in Verna's beauty and the number of glowering young men who tried to outstay each other on the Berg front porch on summer evenings. She herself was proud of Verna's loveliness. It seemed to her that all the color and light and grace in the Berg and Strand inheritance had concentrated in her sister.

Verna had wisely chosen solid Frank Ecklund, manager of the creamery. They were going to be married in September and live in a fine stucco bungalow in town; she would be a town young-married-woman and give bridge parties.

Alma had planned the vegetable stand to meet the cost of the kind of wedding that Verna wanted. The Berg farm gave them all a comfortable home and good things to eat, but in the past years of



Alma jerked her head up and thought she had dreamed the big young man with blue eyes, straight-hewn chin and hair the color of ripe grain in the field.

THOUSAND STARS

by ESTHER CHAPMAN ROBB

Illustrated by Bob Sutton

drouth only a little ready cash for the extras of life. Alma's father, Magnus Berg, laid this lack rather vaguely to the "bosses" of whom he heard at the farmer meetings he sometimes attended at the behest of a neighbor. He went indifferently, but always returned excited and belligerent for a few days. Then he fell silent and puzzled, wondering if he could have heard aright about the evils of the profit system. Wasn't it profits everybody wanted, he reflected, scratching his long head with its upstanding, greyish hair.

Verna, going to be married so soon, wanted many things; pink rayon nighties with ecru lace monogrammed towels, the "neo-classic" bedroom suite she had picked out in the catalogue.

Alma could hear Verna going on now about the bedroom "suit," as she called it. Four pieces for \$99.50. She was so sure of getting it ultimately that she had already made a bedspread of orchid organdy, with bureau covers and drapes to match.

"Now, Verna, you know your Papa's got interest to pay in the fall," Mrs. Berg reminded her, "beside what your wedding'll cost."

Her anxious voice trailed off as Magnus Berg came stomping in with foaming milk pails. Although she made a great bustling about the separator, she did not sidetrack his attention from Verna.

"Still cryin' for that bedroom suit?" the tall, stoop-shouldered man asked gruffly.

"You promised to give us furniture," Verna said childishly.

"I said you could have byron—the chest of drawers—and morfars gung stol—grandfather's rocking chair—"

"But I told Frank it would be new, not just any old junk out of the house. I thought you were getting higher prices now . . ."

"But I got to pay higher prices, too. That leaves me sittin' pretty right where I was . . . no, Verna," he concluded so gently that Alma knew he was seeing tears in Verna's lovely, flax-flower eyes; "no, Verna, we'll give you as nice a wedding's we can, but I don't see a chance of gettin' you that bedroom suit."

"I bet Uncle Selmer and Aunt Minnie Augusta would give it to me—if we could invite them—," Verna suggested as a forlorn hope. "If Mamma and Aunt Minnie Augusta hadn't had that trouble—"

"She got to the house soon as ever your Grandpa Strand died and took all the best quilts before I got there, even the Thousand Stars my own mother said was to be mine . . ." Mrs. Berg's voice shrilled with anger. "And her only the daughter-in-law!"

"I know," answered Verna sharply, "But who cares for a few old quilts?"

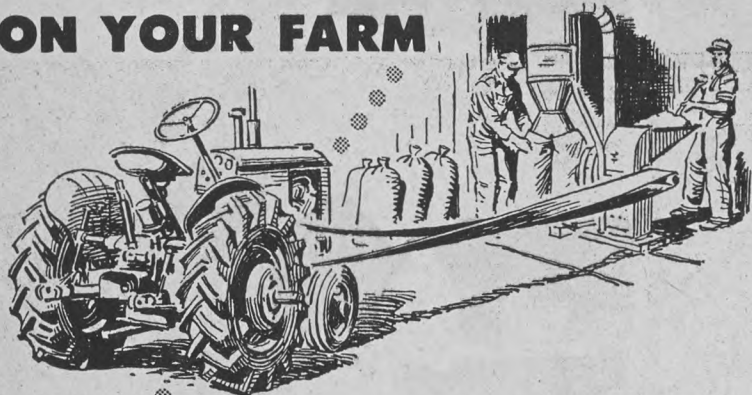
"What you talkin' about?" quavered Grandma's frustrated little voice.

As no one answered her, Alma slipped into the kitchen and went over to the sink where Grandma was looking up from her pan-scraping with confusion on her small dark face nested in wrinkles. Alma was no taller than the little old woman; she put her lips close to her grandmother's ear and said distinctly, so that she might hear her words: "Tusen Stjerner."

"Ack, ja," Grandma nodded, light breaking over her bewilderment. "Thousand Stars" was a phrase that unlocked the closet where the skeleton in the Strand-Berg relationship (Please turn to page 40)



BEAT BELT BREAKDOWNS ON YOUR FARM

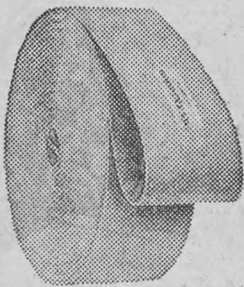


with **KLINGTITE***

Belt breakdowns cost you time and money. Use Goodyear Klingtite and eliminate costly delays through belt breakdowns. It is especially designed to give you service you can depend on.

Klingtite is an all-year-'round, extremely flexible belt subject to minimum shrinkage and stretch in all kinds of weather. Every belt is mildew inhibited with Goodyear's exclusive process and gives dependable, long, low-cost service. Its pebbled surface hugs the pulley, thus prevents loss of power through slippage.

Available in endless construction in various lengths . . . widths 6", 7" and 8", 4 or 5 ply. Also supplied from the roll for other belt drives.



GOOD YEAR FARM BELTING

Goodyear farm belting is available at your local dealer.
Consult him for all your belting needs.

* T.M. THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

MG 5235



SNOWCO
Chieftain
**FINEST LOADER ON THE
MARKET FOR THE PRICE**

(Manufactured by the Snow Corporation, Omaha, Nebraska)
(Can. Sales Mgr., J. J. Goett, 1434—8th Street N.W., Calgary, Alta.)

Moderately priced. Built to the highest standards as only Snowco can do it. Manufactured of the finest materials throughout, precision intake nose with fully protected ball bearings, with grease and dust seal. Center bearings. Carefully machined top plate and pulleys. Extremely simple and effective clutch, low engine mounting. Reversible radius rods for extra granary penetration. Thousands have been field tested. Compare price and quality of this **NEW IMPROVED MODEL**, against any loader on the market, **NO MATTER WHAT PRICE**, before you buy.

Sold and serviced by hundreds of dealers across Canada.

Distributed by:

INNIS J. HAUG
REGINA, SASK.

DOGTEROM AGENCY
LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

ALLIED FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

MIDTOWN FARM EQUIPMENT
SASKATOON, SASK.

BUEHLER METAL PRODUCTS LTD.
HESPELER, ONT.

UNITED ENGINES & THRESHERS LTD.
CALGARY, ALTA.

The Turnover in B.C.

Transferable vote produces appalling confusion in B.C.'s June election

by CHAS. L. SHAW

THROUGH the murk of British Columbia's most confused and surprising election one fact stands out clearly—that most of the people desired a change in government even though they disagreed as to how the change should be accomplished.

The final result of the contest, because of the exasperating delays inherent in the transferable vote system, has not been determined at the time of writing, but even the early returns indicate that there is little ground for consolation on the part of the Liberals who formed the last administration and none whatever for the Prog-Conservatives who bolted the coalition under the leadership of Herbert Anscomb after his dismissal by Premier Byron Johnson.

BRITISH COLUMBIANS had an unpleasant warning this summer of the vulnerability of their industrial economy when loss of overseas markets for their products, coupled with labor troubles, threatened paralysis of two of the province's major sources of revenue.

Ever since the end of the war the west coast boom has been surging ahead as though nothing could stop it. At first there were misgivings on the part of the faint-hearted that there would eventually have to be an end to all the expansion, and finger-wagging Cassandra's repeated over and over again that whatever went up must come down. When the province's population climbed more than 40 per cent as a result of migration from other provinces and overseas, the more conservative prophets expressed doubt as to whether all the new citizens could be absorbed and gainfully employed. But all the forecasts of doom proved groundless; the boom kept rolling.

However, anyone who bothered to examine the underpinnings of British Columbia's amazing industrial rise could not help but observe that there was one serious weakness in the structure: dependence on export markets which unfortunately could not be depended on indefinitely. The lumber business and the pulp and paper business and the business in canned salmon were in fine shape, but only so long as they were able to sell their products outside the country; Canada alone wasn't big enough to absorb anything like all the lumber, pulp and paper and canned salmon produced in B.C.

The props supporting the province's economy naturally began to wobble quite early this year when the United Kingdom announced that, under unfortunate financial circumstances prevailing it could not buy any canned salmon from B.C. and that after present orders for lumber were delivered—sometime this fall—there would be no more orders. The Commonwealth countries—Australia, New Zealand and South Africa—joined in the refrain; they couldn't buy in B.C. either. Sorry; no dollars.

This was such bad news that it took time for the exporters to believe it or to visualize just what it meant. At the time this is written, the fishermen and the loggers and mill workers

haven't yet fully grasped its significance. Notwithstanding the protests of the operators that their markets are shot to pieces, fishermen are demanding more money for their salmon catches and loggers and sawmill workers are dissatisfied with their wages and working conditions.

It's not very difficult to analyze B.C.'s dependence on overseas markets. The coastal forests annually produce about 2.5 billion feet of lumber. Exports to the United Kingdom alone have approached one billion feet a year. In 1951 the British Commonwealth (exclusive of Canada) absorbed 40 per cent of B.C.'s lumber. Few industries can lose 40 per cent of their business in a year without feeling some pain. Under the circumstances, the forest workers' decision to strike, may lead to a fairly lengthy walkout because, with markets in such a state, the operators may have difficulty in meeting the workers' demands.

A SIMILAR predicament faced the fishing industry. The salmon pack last year was roughly 1.9 million cases. Some years ago British Columbia regarded the whole market as her market; sales were made in more than a score of countries. But dollar shortage and tariffs have resulted in such a contraction of markets that B.C. canned salmon salesmen could regard their own country as the only really safe outlet, and Canada has never been able to consume more than 900,000 cases in a year.

The hard fact faced by the industry this summer is an unsold carryover of more than 750,000 cases from last year with a new season just coming up. If every country that wanted canned salmon happened to be in a position to buy it, there would be no cause for worry in B.C. But the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth countries simply can't afford the dollars for canned salmon from B.C.; they are buying instead from Russia and the Scandinavian countries. If the industry operates full capacity this year, as in 1951, there is the danger of winding up the season with an unsold pack equivalent to the production of two average years.

It is a dismal prospect and, taken with some other factors, encourages the view that perhaps B.C. has finally reached the levelling off period. The boom hasn't burst, but it has subsided. There may not be a sharp decline in the industrial indices, but economic indices may remain for a while at a plateau unmarked by the sort of rises we have witnessed in the recent past. It would be a mistake to conclude that B.C. faces inevitable recession, however, simply because of setbacks that can only be regarded as temporary. There can be no ground for pessimism so long as the world needs the resources which B.C. has in such abundance.

The gas and oil pipelines to be built during the next couple of years, the new aluminum industry rising in the north and several other important developments are sufficient guarantee of the future's promise, regardless of who happens to be in office at Victoria.



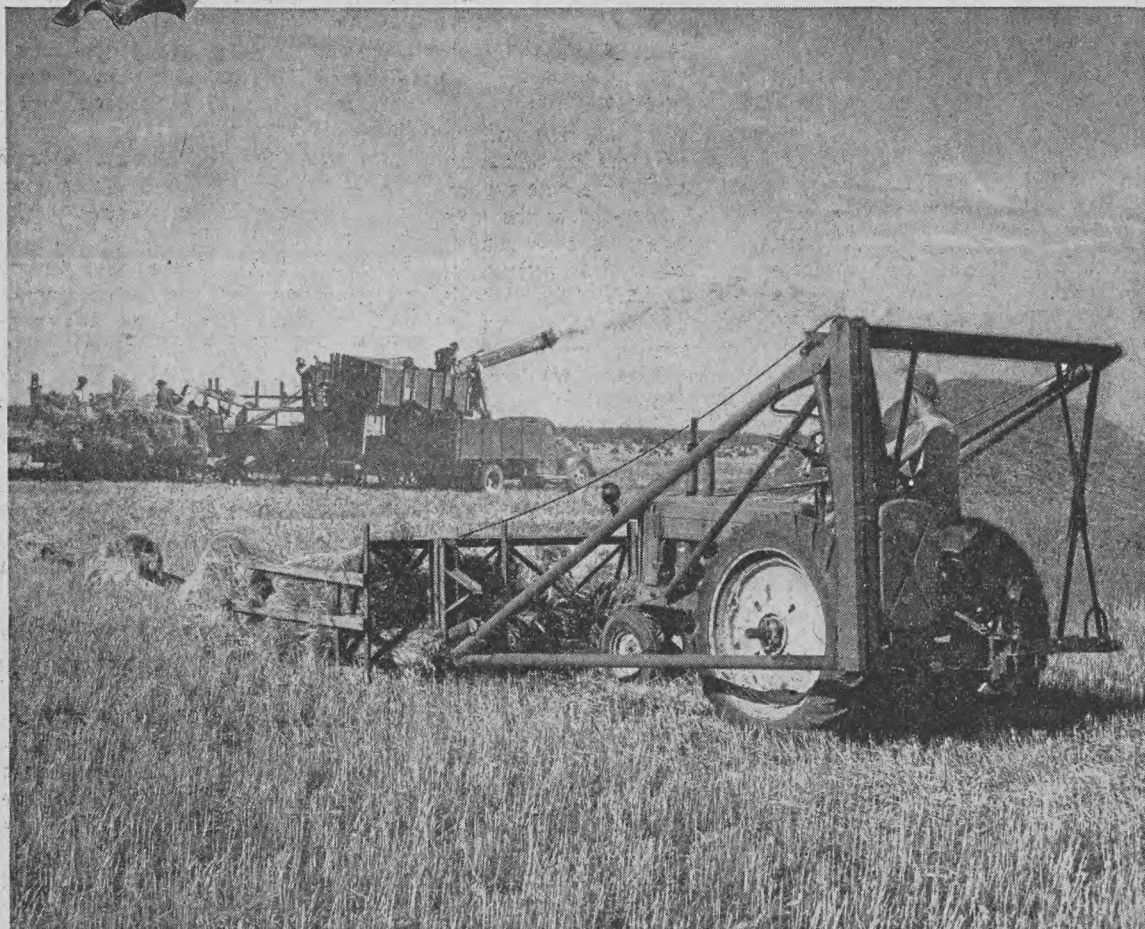
"Harvesting? Here's how FARMHAND saves work - saves wages!"



FAST PICK-UP! Swoop down the rows of stooks at high speed while the strong, armored tines of your big Haybasket slip easily under the sheaves . . . gather huge loads in a few seconds. Farmhand does more work than a crew of four men. And it's tireless . . . morning to night . . . day in, day out!

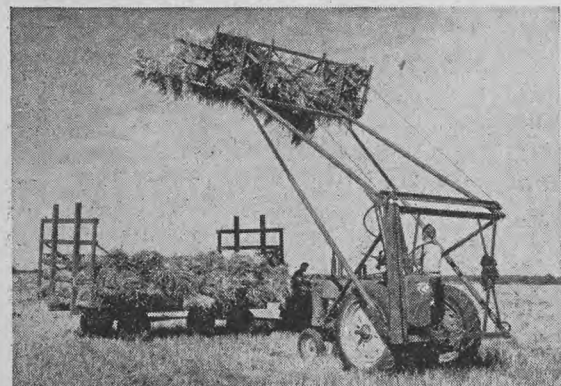


3 FORKLOADS PER RACK! Without stopping, your Farmhand Loader and Haybasket gathers a full third of a rack-load at a crack! Then smooth hydraulic power quickly raises the load of sheaves clear of the stubble, cradles them for a fast trip to rack or separator.



SAVES MANPOWER! Put a Farmhand Loader into the field handling sheaves and you save two or three men's work and wages. You save a lot of needless loading and unloading . . . need fewer wagons . . . cut down gruelling hard work. But that's not all! Your crop is threshed as fast as a big crew of men could handle

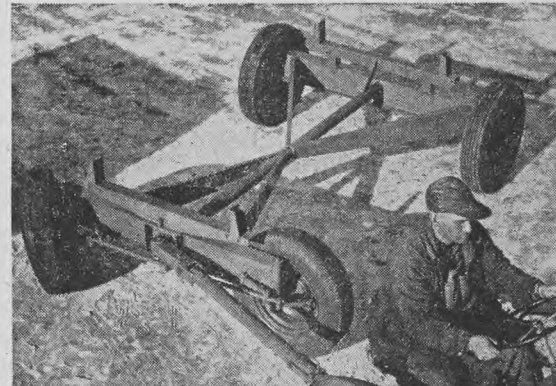
it . . . you're dollars in pocket and your Farmhand goes right on working the year round, doing more than fifty other lifting and loading jobs! Why work shorthanded when your Farmhand Loader can pay for itself the first year . . . and save backache and money every year afterwards!



FAST, EASY LOADING! Loading high-sided wagons, or topping off tall loads, is a cinch with Farmhand's famous 21-foot reach. And quick, too! Farmhand raises its big load of sheaves in seconds with fast, smooth hydraulic power. No slow, backbreaking high pitching . . . Farmhand outworks any crew of field pitchers!



EASY ON SHEAVES! Farmhand's "Wrist-Action" slides load onto wagon. No "drop" to shatter and spill sheaves . . . snap off heads of grain . . . or damage equipment. Farmhand's fast but gentle, too. Simple one-hand control raises, lowers or tilts load hydraulically, for smooth, safe, positive handling of any load . . . at any height!



FOR SMOOTHER HAULING! Here's the wagon you need for faster, smoother farm hauling jobs. It's the Farmhand "90" Wagon that makes 90° turns without tilting! Farmhand "90" Wagon hauls up to 14,000 lbs. at tractor speeds . . . the wagon to team up with your Farmhand Loader and haul bigger loads, save extra trips!



HI-LIFT
LOADER



HAYBASKET
ATTACHMENT



"90"
WAGON



Farmhand®

FIRST in farm materials-handling!

SEND NOW FOR COMPLETE FACTS!

To: THE FARMHAND COMPANY, St. Boniface, Manitoba.

Please send fully illustrated and detailed information FREE!

☐ FARMHAND LOADER

☐ FARMHAND "90" WAGON ☐ HAYBASKET ATTACHMENT

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ PROV. _____

THE FARMHAND COMPANY C.G. 5-52
A division of SUPERIOR SEPARATOR CO. OF CANADA LTD.

News of Agriculture



Colts at foot are now uncommon, but some economists predict that low grain prices could start the horse on the comeback trail.

Livestock Survey

MORE than 50,000 farmers from coast to coast co-operated with provincial departments of agriculture and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to make the annual livestock survey, as of December 1, 1951. This survey deals only with pigs, and it revealed a 20 per cent estimated increase in the hog population in Canada, as compared with December 1, 1950. The increase in western Canada was 29 per cent, and showed Manitoba pigs up from 269,000 to 377,000; Saskatchewan, from 441,000 to 599,000; Alberta, from 948,000 to 1,164,000; and British Columbia, from 71,000 to 85,000.

It also indicated that farmers expected to have 22 per cent more sows farrow between December 1 and May 31, than during the year 1950-51.

The survey shows total number of hogs on farms as 6,498,000 on December 1, which compares with the low point of 4,604,000 on December 1, 1948. Thus there would appear to have been more pigs on Canadian farms in December than in any December since 1944, and about the same number as in December, 1941, before the heavy increases during the war years.

Co-operation in Japan

CO-OPERATIVE experience in Japan dates back to the beginning of the century, when the Japanese government sponsored savings and loans associations among farmers, which in time became village banks. Later, the credit associations performed marketing, purchasing and processing functions. By 1940, there were 15,101 farm co-operatives in Japan, with a membership of over eight million. These were largely government-operated because, although members elected directors and voted on matters, the government appointed the president and could veto decisions of the membership. The village landlord was usually president, and could determine who could secure loans. Non-farmers could also become voting members. Thus, the co-operatives were largely dominated by merchants and the village landlord, to whom many of the farmers were in feudalistic service.

After the war, the Agricultural Co-operative Association law became

effective in December, 1947. Since then, more than 35,000 co-operatives and 1,200 federations have been organized, with 7,950,000 farmer members and 450,000 non-farmer associate members who have no vote. Nearly every one of Japan's 6,180,000 farm families belongs to one or more co-operatives.

Japanese farmers do about half of their marketing through co-operatives, and deposit about two-thirds of their money in the village credit co-operatives. They also borrow about 75 per cent of their needs from co-operatives. In more than half the states, farm families secure hospital and medical care through the federations of co-operatives.

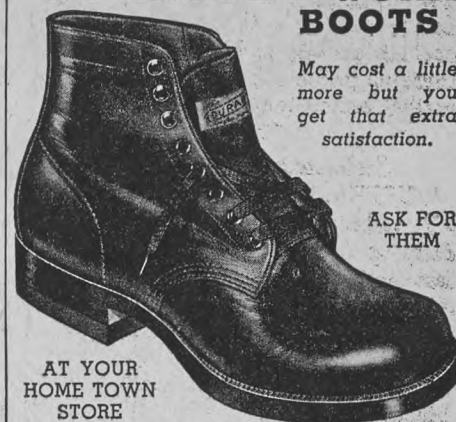
The new co-operative development of Japan was made possible by the abolition of the old government-controlled agricultural associations, and by the land reform program enacted in October, 1946, by which the percentage of owner-operated land was increased from 54 to 90 per cent. Owner-cultivators are now the predominant type of farmer in Japan.

Why Syrup Tastes Good

WHO doesn't like maple syrup and pancakes (flapjacks in the U.S.)? Now a commercialized business, centered in Quebec, the making of maple syrup has heralded the coming of spring for many thousands of farm boys for generations back. Warm March days and cool nights cause the sap to move in the sugar maples all over eastern Canada and the United States. Automatically, thousands of men, teams, stoneboats and small boys head for the sugar bush. Gallons of rich, brown, thick, wonderful syrup result from the boiling of the sap in the sugar shanty, to the accompaniment of the watchful competence of the older folk and the eager anticipation of the small boys. All day long and all night long until the "run" is done, the boiling goes on.

Present-day scientists have discovered that it isn't the sap which is responsible for the rich, aromatic flavor of good maple syrup, but the heat which is applied to it during the boiling or evaporating process. This special flavor is developed during the process of browning the syrup by heating. Maple syrup can be made, it is said, which is practically flavorless,

DURABILT WORK BOOTS



May cost a little more but you get that extra satisfaction.

ASK FOR THEM

AT YOUR HOME TOWN STORE

CONGDON, MARSH LIMITED
WINNIPEG - EDMONTON

AG School Tests Prove

Direct Drive Ni-Resist
Nylon Roller
Tractor or Engine Driven

HANSON PUMP THE BEST

In Ag School tests the Ni-Resist nylon roller pump has operated efficiently ten times as long as gear driven pumps.

Pressures up to 350 pounds
Gallons up to 15 per minute

Write for free literature

HANSON CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT CO.
BELOIT, WISCONSIN

I like 'em BETTER

● I'm getting 'way better performance out of my tractor since I started using AC Plugs with CORALOX Insulator. I like 'em better in my truck and car, too. Don't have to clean 'em so often — and they don't misfire under heavy pulling. Best of all, they last longer — save me real money.

● There's an AC Spark Plug with patented CORALOX Insulator specifically designed for your car, truck or tractor. Get a set for each of your engines.



AC DIVISION
GENERAL MOTORS PRODUCTS OF CANADA
LIMITED, OSHAWA, ONTARIO

ACF-452

LEARN Radio-TV and Electronics or Auto-Diesel and Allied Mechanics AT HOME!

WHICH OF THESE GOOD-PAY JOBS DO YOU WANT?
Radio Station Engineer Own Your Own Repair Shop
Motor Tune-Up Specialist Farm Equipment Mechanic
Big Civil Service Job Technician Armed Forces
Gov't Electronics Expert — many, many others!

WORLD-FAMOUS NATIONAL SCHOOLS
TRAINS YOU IN YOUR SPARE TIME—FAST!
National Schools—the big resident school in Los Angeles—has many successful home-trained graduates in Canada. You can be a success, too. Learn how—mail coupon.
LOOK! In Radio-TV, you get standard parts and a professional Multi-tester! In Auto-Diesel, you get tools of your trade. You keep all equipment—no extra cost!

INVESTIGATE TODAY! NO COST OR OBLIGATION! National Schools of Los Angeles—one of the largest schools—was founded in 1905.

FREE BOOKS AND SAMPLE LESSONS Tell You All About It!

SEND NO MONEY! MAIL COUPON TODAY!

NATIONAL SCHOOLS, Dept. A-72
193 East Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
Mail me FREE book and sample lesson.
☐ "My Future in Radio-Television-Electronics" or
☐ "My Future in Auto-Diesel & Allied Mechanics"
I understand there is no obligation and no salesman will call on me.
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ PROV. _____

and is secured by evaporating sap at low temperatures. Certain volatile flavors pass off with the steam in the cooking process and chemists believe these might be captured and made to further enrich the syrup flavor.

Subsidized Dairying

AUSTRALIA has had a five-year stabilization plan in effect for the dairying industry. This plan expired last year, and cost the Commonwealth A£16,800,000.

Some time ago, the Federal Minister of Commerce and Agriculture outlined a six-year dairy industry stabilization plan to the house of representatives. Under this plan, the Commonwealth would guarantee to dairy farmers for six years the cost of production, on a new and liberalized costing formula for butter and cheese produced for local consumption. However, state price authorities must first agree to adjust the selling price to the guaranteed price. This meant that the guaranteed price, plus the allowed factory costs, would automatically become the commodity price at the factory, which would require state legislation to bring about a situation almost identical with the present guarantee to the wheat industry.

The Australian government was not prepared to raise taxes in order to subsidize the United Kingdom consumption of butter. It was this, under the proposed plan, that made it impossible to extend the guarantee to export sales of butter and cheese.

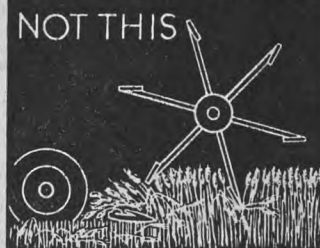
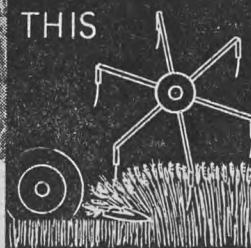
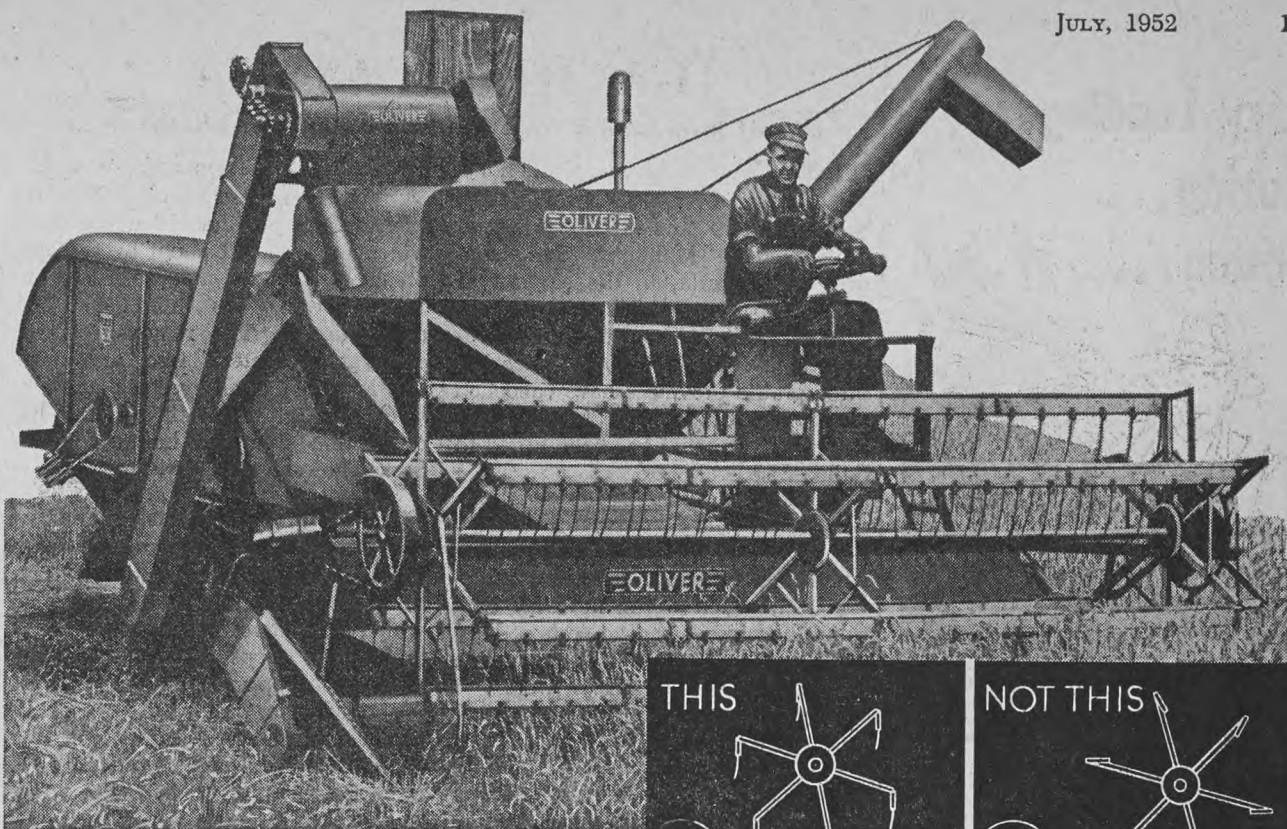
Pigeons Transport Semen

THE latest method of transporting semen from artificial insemination centers in South Africa employs homing pigeons. Normal distribution of semen is impracticable in the area because of the distances between the centers and the herds they serve. Transportation facilities are poor and expensive. Motor transport from Johannesburg to Bronkhorstspuit, a distance of 80 miles, costs two pounds, 10 shillings per insemination, where the cost with pigeons is only 30 shillings and this figure is likely to be reduced as the service expands.

The method was made possible by the development of a nylon harness by which the birds carry special semen tubes. Cool air passing the tubes during flight maintains the temperature at a point low enough to be safe for a flight of 200 miles. The use of refrigerants would increase the possible extent of the service area. Since the birds travel in direct lines at speeds of from 45 to 75 miles per hour, delivery is more rapid than by other means. The base of the first scheme to be inaugurated is a Bull Center near Johannesburg. Herd owners in the area to be served will send trained birds to the center to wait for their pay-load.

Manitoba Co-operation

MANITOBA co-operative marketing organizations in 1951 did a total business of nearly \$102 million. On the average, each Manitoba farmer belongs to approximately 1.5 co-operative marketing organizations. Other co-operatives, including consumer co-ops, wholesale and manufacturing, and credit unions, have additional memberships totalling 52,000 members and did an additional \$26 million worth of business.



Takes the Heavy Stands in Stride!

No matter how heavy or tough—your Oliver Model 33 Self-Propelled Combine will take your crop in stride. It has *big*-capacity feeding, threshing and cleaning units that Canadian owners everywhere praise for their exceptional efficiency. And, it's amazingly easy to control.

If you're the grower of any combinable crop, or a custom operator, it will pay you to visit your neighborhood Oliver dealer—now!

In the Model 33 you'll find a large-diameter, full-length header auger that prevents wrapping . . . *extra* width in the big, 35-inch rasp-bar cylinder . . . full rotary, 4-section straw walkers . . . large-area cleaning unit and full-length under-shot fan.

You'll find that the Model 33 is a great grain-saver and time-saver, too! A 6-bat, semi-revolving reel reduces shattering . . . an 8-inch auger un-

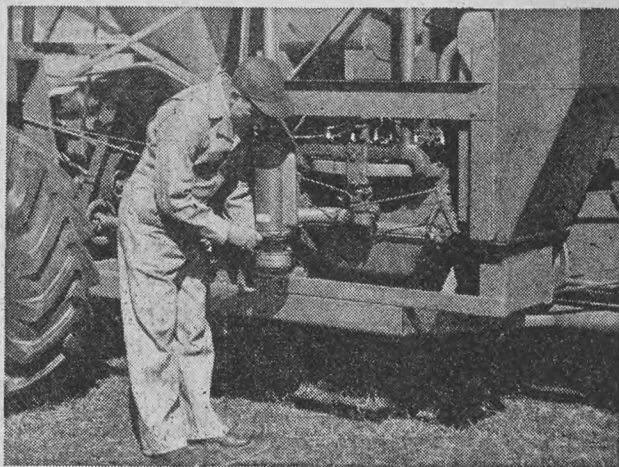
loads the 45-bushel grain tank on the move.

What's more, you're the absolute master of the Model 33. Its hydraulic header (12 or 14-foot) raises and lowers on the go. Six forward speeds give you ground travel variations from a creeping crawl to almost nine miles per hour. You control threshing speed and forward motion independently with the double-clutch power take-off mechanism. You sit in a comfortable rubber spring seat. See the Oliver Model 33 and you'll see why it's capable of coping with any crop . . . why it's unusually easy to control under any condition. The Oliver Corporation • Regina • Calgary • Edmonton • Saskatoon • Winnipeg • Goodison Industries Ltd., Toronto, (La Coopérative Fédérée de Québec • Montreal.) Barker Equipment Company, Fredericton, New Brunswick • Atlantic Equipment Ltd., Truro, Nova Scotia.

You can check the grain tank level
with a twist of your head.



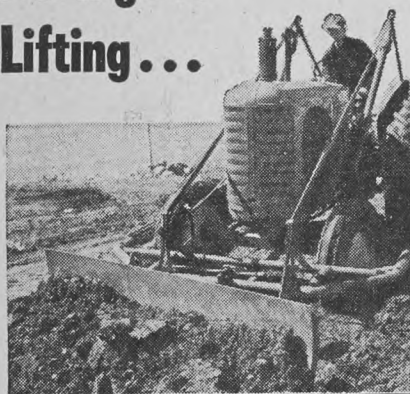
The husky, 6-cylinder engine is located at waist height for quick servicing—easy to get at all the way around.



OLIVER

"FINEST IN FARM MACHINERY"

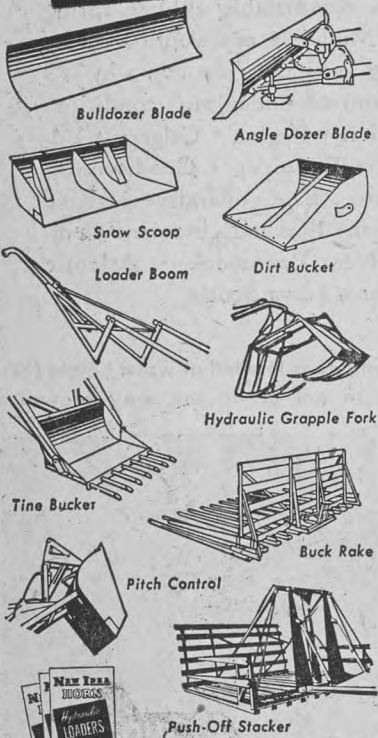
Easy Loading... Dozing... Lifting...



NEW IDEA-HORN HYDRAULIC LOADER

Three models that fit practically any tractor... 10 easy-on attachments... turn your tractor into a versatile helper for easy, quick, one-man crop and chore work. Low clearance and compact design allow working room in tight spots. Coped and welded joints... tubular steel frame provide long life of trouble-free service. Ask your NEW IDEA dealer for further details, or mail coupon below.

10 Easy-on Attachments



SEND FOR FREE
ILLUSTRATED FOLDERS:

NEW IDEA SUBSIDIARY
FARM EQUIPMENT CO. **AVCO** MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

Dept. H-339, Coldwater, Ohio

Send free literature as checked:

- ☐ NEW IDEA-HORN Loaders
☐ NEW IDEA-HORN Stalk Shredders
☐ NEW IDEA-HORN Steel Wagon Box

Name _____

Address _____

Get It at a Glance

Bits of information from the world-wide agricultural scene

THE federal government still holds old seed grain liens dating between 1886 and 1926, for seed distributed in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in the amount of \$4,973,625. Last year the government collected \$49,725 on this indebtedness, at a cost of \$15,000. Since the three prairie provinces have cancelled all of their old seed grain liens, the federal government has been urged to do likewise.

CERTAIN midwestern senators have asked the U.S. Congress for amendments to the Defence Production Act, which would not only continue the present ban on certain dairy products, but restrict the importation of Canadian feed grains as well.

EFFECTIVE June 15, British people began to get a little bit more meat, and pay more for it. The price of meat was raised an average of fourpence a pound, and the ration increased by about one-eighth, from an amount equal to about one thin chop per person each week.

WHEN U.S. price controls were removed on potatoes early in June, the wholesale price of white potatoes shot up from \$2 to \$4 per 100 pounds overnight. Both Canadian and American consumers were bidding for limited supplies of potatoes until the new crop could be sent to market.

THE temperature at Regina fell on May 28 to 21 degrees F. Residents consoled themselves with the fact that the average date of the last spring frost at Regina is June 6, and the latest frost on record is July 6.

THE federal government has so far contributed \$97,000 to the upkeep of the International Peace Garden on the Manitoba-North Dakota border. In parliament, on June 2, the Hon. R. H. Winters, Resources Minister, was firm in his refusal to renew the annual \$15,000 grant for this year.

ON June 3, the Canadian Senate gave third reading to a bill prohibiting the federal government from interfering with interprovincial movement of dairy products. This was an amendment to the Dairy Products Act passed in 1951, and never proclaimed.

AN average of \$500.90 was obtained for 67 purebred bulls at the Southern Alberta Cattle Breeders' Sale, June 3, at Lethbridge. Top price was \$1,050, and second highest was \$1,000. Offering were largely surplus from the recent Calgary Bull Sale.

DURING 1951, 75,063 loans were made under the Farm Improvement Loans Act, for a total of \$85,326,227. Ninety-two per cent of all loans were for agricultural implements, including farm trucks.

THE Leader, Australia, reports that India has one of the biggest and most extensive dairy farms in the world, where 13,000 cows are milked daily, and 25,000 gallons of milk pasteurized, cooled, bottled and sent to Bombay each morning from a 3,500-acre farm at Aary.

THE Manitoba embargo on cattle, raw hides, wool, skins and bones entering the province from the west, which was brought about by the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Saskatchewan, was lifted at 12:01 a.m., June 7. The removal of this embargo permitted free movement into Manitoba of all livestock and livestock products originating outside the quarantine area and buffer zone in Saskatchewan.

THE Farm Products Marketing Board of Ontario recently approved a vegetable marketing scheme for growers on the Bradford marsh, which will affect the lettuce, celery and potato crops of that area. The Board also approved minimum prices for strawberries purchased for processing in Ontario this year, which had been unanimously recommended by a committee of growers and processors.

THE Dairy Farmers of Canada, after some investigation of the vegetable oils situation, reported that during 1950, 15 plants constituted the vegetable oils industry in Canada. The industry employed 792 people at salaries and wages amounting to \$2.2 million. The finished products had a value of \$47 million.

U.S. Price Stabilizer, Ellis Arnall, learned about the price of milk in May. His wife sent him shopping for a quart of milk, and he handed the man a dime. The price was about 28 cents.

ROBERT SINTON, 98-year-old Regina resident and widely known agricultural pioneer of Saskatchewan, died May 29. He began farming in the Regina district three years before the Riel Rebellion.

THE British 11-month-old North Holland blue hen which recently laid, unofficially, 360 eggs in 156 days, was reported early in June as settling down to two eggs per day. Duplicate, as this hen is known, is owned by Wilfred Hutchins of Chichester.

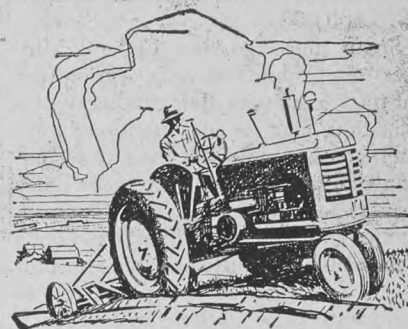
IN 1951, pest control products amounting to \$15,801,002 were sold in Canada. This quantity included all kinds of fruit, crop, weed and animal sprays and dusts, amounting to about \$12 million, the balance being household, industrial and miscellaneous pesticides.

IN 1951, U.S. farmers paid more than \$50 million in premiums for \$1.3 billion insurance against hail damage, a record amount. In return, they received about \$35 million in payment for losses.

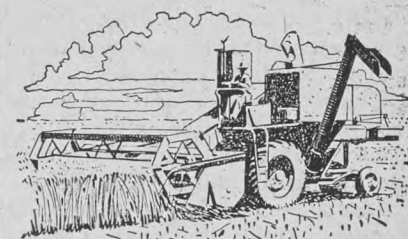
THE gross return per acre to Danish farmers in 1949-50-51 was \$126.94, which compares with \$58 per acre before World War II.

IN 1880, 75 per cent of the farms in the United States were owner-operated. By 1935, this figure had dropped to about 58 per cent, but since 1935, the gain in ownership has been sufficient to wipe out the 55-year decline and bring owner-operated farms back to 75 per cent.

Machine-Made Profits Can be Yours, too



The key to bigger farm profits is a higher yield from your land and livestock. This generally means more manpower. But today, farm labour is both scarce and costly. This makes it necessary to investigate more economical methods. The answer is found in modern farm machinery and equipment. Many farmers do not have the considerable amount of cash needed for such an investment. Here is where Imperial Bank can help. It has always been ready to help enterprising farmers increase the production and profits of their farms by lending them money for such purchases.



A Farm Improvement Loan or Loans up to \$3,000 can be obtained from your local Imperial Bank. You have up to seven years to pay it back depending on the amount borrowed and the purpose for which the money is to be used, with simple interest of 5%.

When purchasing a tractor or other equipment, be careful to select the right type and size for your farm. Make sure there is enough work for a machine, so that it will pay for itself and cover the cost of depreciation.

Loans for the purchase of farm implements may be obtained up to an amount of two-thirds of the cash price of the implement purchased.

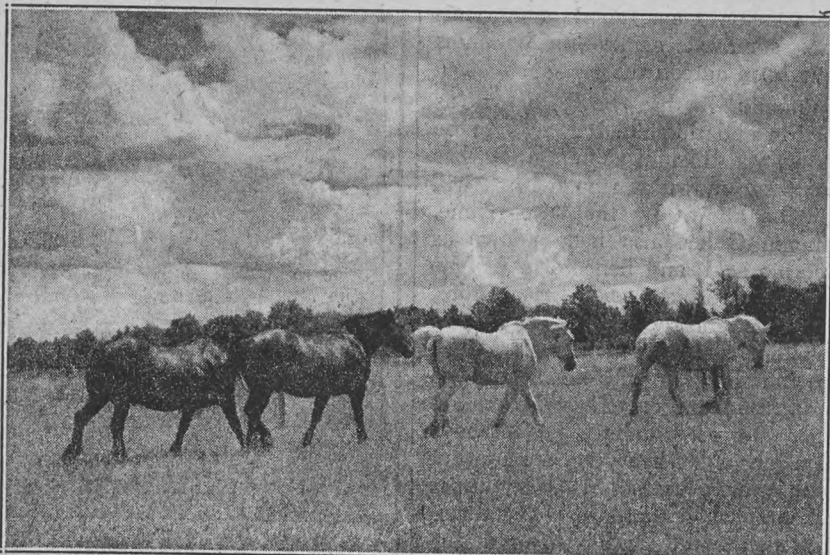
Your Imperial Bank manager is always glad to discuss your financial problems with you. Drop in and have a chat with him.*

* Imperial Bank Farm Improvement Loans may also be obtained for the purchase of livestock, construction, repair or alteration of farm buildings or for any other worthwhile farm improvement.

Bank at
IMPERIAL
"the bank that service built"

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

LIVESTOCK



—Hartman photo
Between heat and flies, and the trouble of eating and lying down, it's a tough life.

Research for Better Feeding

The Animal Science Departments of the Universities of Alberta and Manitoba recently reported the results of feed experiments

A RECORD crowd of nearly 1,000 persons turned out to the 31st annual University of Alberta Feeders' Day held at the University Farm in Edmonton. The faculty of the Animal Science Department reported on experimental work that they had been conducting in animal feeding over the past year.

Dr. L. W. McElroy, department head, and R. T. Berg reported on feeding trials in which several groups of beef cattle were fed different grain rations. They found that No. 5 wheat and badly frozen wheat yielded gains that compared favorably in rate and in amount of feed required to those obtainable with a grain ration based on No. 1 feed barley, and that the dressing percentage and carcass grades of cattle fed "wheat" rations are essentially the same as those fed "barley" rations.

Dr. J. P. Bowland reported an experiment which indicated No. 5 and feed wheat were equal to, or superior than, barley for growing and finishing swine; however, they resulted in lowered carcass grades. Light frozen barley was found to be practically equivalent to No. 1 feed barley for pigs during growth and finishing.

Carcass quality of hogs was found to be lowered when antibiotics—penicillin and aureomycin—were fed throughout the finishing period. Doctors Bowland and McElroy, who conducted the experimental work, detected no adverse effect on carcass quality when antibiotic supplementation of the ration was stopped at 75 to 125 pounds; rate of gain was increased in some lots but not in others.

Additional work revealed that rate of gain and feed efficiency were improved by penicillin supplementation of growing rations containing 17, 15 or 13 per cent protein of good quality. The largest profit over feed costs resulted when a ration containing 15 per cent protein with antibiotic was fed during the growing period to 110 pounds.

Alfalfa hay maintained pregnant ewes in good flesh, and resulted in a lamb crop that was heavy and thrifty at birth, while mixed grass hay did not prove satisfactory in experiments

conducted and reported by Dr. J. E. Bowstead. The mixed hay ration was made satisfactory by the addition of oats or linseed meal.

Dr. Bowstead also reported on experimental work conducted in the University of Alberta dairy herd over the past 30 years.

At a similar Feeders' Day, put on by the Animal Science Department of the University of Manitoba, reports were made of work being conducted in that province.

Feeding trials with beef steers showed linseed oil meal a more efficient protein supplement than sunflower, mustard or rapeseed oil meal. Steers receiving the linseed oil meal gained approximately one quarter of a pound a day more than the other lots.

It is often thought that too rapid drinking from open pails is the cause of digestive troubles in bucket-fed calves. The scientists in Manitoba's agricultural faculty conducted investigational work which satisfied them that the use of nipple pails which slow down a calf's rate of drinking do not have any effect on its health. Calves fed from nipple pails made no better gains than those fed in open buckets.

Reports were made on the Devon Closewool breed of sheep, under test at the University of Manitoba since 1948. The ewes have some difficulty in lambing. They are, however, excellent mothers and the wool has met with a good response. Devon rams from the university flock have been placed in farm flocks, to further test their suitability for Canadian conditions.

Animal Scientists Meet

THE western section of the Canadian Society of Animal Production recently met at Lacombe, Alberta, to discuss the results of experimental work in the breeding and feeding of livestock.

The meeting heard an address by Dr. R. T. Clark, national co-ordinator of beef breeding in the United States. Dr. Clark said that their beef cattle testing project involved testing stations and breeders in 39 states. The

Everywhere!
BRIER
Rich in flavour!

Get Lifetime Protection
with "**FIRE-SAFE**"
ALROL ALUMINUM
Roofing and Siding.

COSTS NO MORE

As ALROL Aluminum is solid aluminum—99.5% pure—it gives the maximum protection from fires—which alone makes it one of the safest and most economical building products.

But ALROL Aluminum possesses many more worthwhile features: Life-long service without maintenance; won't rust, rot, warp, crack or split; needs no paint; light and strong, easy to handle and apply; highly resistant to fumes, weather, heat, cold.

ALROL Aluminum is available in ribbed, corrugated and cross-crimped corrugated patterns, in 2 thicknesses and in widths of 28" and 36". It is UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED, your assurance of top quality building material.

Get all these features PLUS reduced fire risks—use only ALROL ALUMINUM ROOFING AND SIDING.



"DON'T TAKE QUARTERS IN ANY STALL
UNLESS IT HAS AN ALUMINUM ROOF"

This advice comes from the 700 horses saved from a recent fire in California. A stable, not roofed with aluminum, caught fire, threw flames to surrounding buildings and caused the death of 10 thoroughbreds. The 700 horses, housed in adjacent aluminum-roofed stalls were safe because embers falling on the roofs could do no harm.



Mail coupon for descriptive folder on ALROL ALUMINUM ROOFING AND SIDING.

ALUMINUM ROLLING MILLS LIMITED

Building Products Division

198 OSBORNE ST. NORTH - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Executive Offices and Plant:
Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Que.

ALUMINUM ROLLING MILLS LIMITED
198 OSBORNE ST. NORTH - WINNIPEG, MAN.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ PROV _____

"WINDGALL?"

Here's how to get your horse back to work fast"

says Gustave Troutman of Milton, N. Y.

"In 40 years of farming, I've always used Absorbine for my horses. I've found it quickly relieves strains and soreness from windgall."

There's nothing like Absorbine for lameness due to windgall, sore shoulder, similar congestive troubles. Not a "cure-all," but a time-proven help... used by many veterinarians. A stand-by over 50 years, it will not blister or remove hair. Only \$2.50 at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal.

ABSORBINE



For longer lasting paint jobs use Pure Alox boiled and raw linseed oils.

Prize-winning livestock is produced by quality Alox Linseed Oilcake and Meal.

You can always rely on quality ALOX Products for better results!

THE ALBERTA LINSEED OIL CO.
LIMITED
MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.



PIG MILK REPLACER

Just mix with warm water. Pigs drink from a pan without fuss. PIG MILK REPLACER is a complete baby pig diet.

BE SURE YOU HAVE A SUPPLY ON HAND WHEN YOU NEED IT.

- SOWS WITHOUT MILK
- BACKWARD PIGS
- ORPHAN PIGS
- SUPPLEMENT THE SOW'S MILK

Available in 25 or 100 lb. sacks at... **35c** lb.
Freight prepaid on 100 lbs. or more

Order some today from

CANWEST FEEDS, DIV.

RED RIVER GRAIN CO. LTD.
ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA
CANADA WEST GRAIN CO. LTD.
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

performance of beef breeds was being tested as never before.

Feed efficiency and rate of growth have been proven to be highly inherited, and selected lines have now been found which produce large calves. The daily growth rate has been improved from 2¼ to 2½ pounds, and three pounds' gain a day seems a practical objective. Dr. Clark had the support of the meeting for his suggestion that the time has come when beef cattle will have to be selected for thrift and size, rather than conformity to present show-ring standards.

Dr. A. J. Wood of the Animal Science Department of the University of British Columbia reviewed their growth-testing program on beef bulls where the record of feed efficiency in the bulls tested was the exact reverse of the standing of the bulls when placed by a competent judge of type and conformation.

Dr. Wood also reported that suckling pigs on test at U.B.C. made rapid gains for ten days, and then the rate of gain slowed up. This was attributed to the inability of nursing sows to provide sufficient milk for small pigs. Creep feeding had increased the weight at weaning time by 27 per cent, and reduced the time required to finish the pigs to market weight by 14 per cent.

J. Milton Bell of the University of Saskatchewan reported that milling tests had little relevance to feeding values of low-grade wheat. When compared with high quality wheat there was no important difference in feeding value of wheat down to 40 pounds a bushel, and even 28-pound wheat, when supplemented with energy fats, gave good results. W. N. McNaughton of the Brandon Experimental Farm found frozen wheat a satisfactory feed for hens and young chicks.

Dr. J. C. Berry of the University of British Columbia reported that as a result of line breeding from good original stock the milk production and butterfat average per cow in the university's Ayrshire herd had been raised to a point well above the breed average.

Dr. Frank Whiting of the Lethbridge Experimental Station reported on work done in co-operation with S. B. Slen, H. Peters and R. D. Clark, which indicated that environment was more important than breed in results gained with Corriedale, Romnelet and Rambouillet sheep.

Dr. Howard Fredeen of the Lacombe Experiment Station described the extensive swine improvement program underway at Lacombe; J. G. Stothart, also of the station, discussed the merits and faults of the Canadian advanced registry policy for bacon hog improvement.

Dr. J. M. Bell of the University of Saskatchewan was named president for the next year. The next annual meeting will be held in 1953 at Saskatoon.

Names of Vitamins

FARMERS who have attempted to understand the role played by vitamins in the feeding of animals, as well as human beings, have no doubt been confused by the names, or numbers, which have been used interchangeably with respect to these important nutritional factors. Different systems of naming vitamins have

been used in England and the United States, but during the last year, says the Canada Department of Agriculture, standard names for vitamins have been agreed on.

Vitamin B₁ has been known as aneurin and thiamin; it is now to be known as thiamin. Vitamin B₂ has also been known as riboflavin; it will now be known by the latter name. Vitamin C has also been known as ascorbic acid, and henceforth will be called ascorbic acid. Heretofore, we have mostly called the group of vitamins known as Vitamin B₁₂ by this number. It will henceforth go under the name cobalamin. There are other B-type vitamins which have been given standardized names, but these are names which the farmer seldom has occasion to use, and are of much more importance to the specialist.

What Is Good Cream?

EXAMINATION of the definitions of the five grades of cream in Saskatchewan affords a good indication of what first-class cream means. The five cream grades are: Table, Special, First, Second and Off-Grade.

Table cream is sweet, clean-flavored, non-frozen, and with not more than one-fifth of one per cent of acid at the time of grading, or one part acid in 500. Special grade cream is clean in flavor, of uniform consistency, and with not more than 3/10 of one per cent acid when graded at the creamery where it is to be made into butter. First-grade cream is reasonably clean in flavor, of uniform consistency, and suitable for making first-grade butter. It may have not more than 6/10 of one per cent of acid, or three times as much as in table cream. Second-grade cream is any cream which does not meet the requirements specified for first grade, and is bitter, stale, musty, metallic, or otherwise unclean in flavor, and capable only of being made into second or third-grade butter. Off-grade cream has a very objectionable odor or flavor — kerosene, gasoline, stinkweed, onions — and is only fit for the making of butter below third grade.

Cream grading standards in all western provinces are more or less similar. They call for a high quality of cream for table use, which means healthy cows, clean cows, barns and utensils, good milking, prompt cooling, and good management.

Rubbing Chain for Flies

THE county agent for Dunn County, North Dakota, reports successful use of a rubbing chain for keeping down flies and mosquitoes during the season. Alex Wenko, a farm operator, used a rubbing chain wrapped with burlap soaked with DDT solution.

Two posts were placed upright in the ground about 14 feet apart. To each post was attached one end of the chain, long enough so that it sagged to about one-and-a-half feet above the ground. The chain was wrapped with burlap or other material which was soaked with a five per cent DDT oil-emulsion solution. Placed near a watering place, the burlap was soaked every ten days to two weeks and is reported to have given good results in reducing flies and mosquitoes throughout the entire season.



C. L. UPPER

The De Laval Company Limited, Peterborough, Ontario, formerly a subsidiary of The De Laval Separator Company, New York, announces the election of Mr. C. L. Upper as president.

This is the first time in the history of the Canadian company that a Canadian has been named to head it. It is a personal tribute to Mr. Upper and exemplifies the confidence the Board of Directors has placed in him and in Canada.

Mr. Upper has been associated with The De Laval Company Limited since 1935. He was Ontario sales manager, general sales manager and then general manager before his election to vice-president in 1944. Mr. Upper is well known in the manufacturing and dairy industries across Canada.

Two other Canadians move into new positions with the company: Mr. A. Purdon becomes vice-president, and Mr. J. W. Harris, assistant comptroller.

Now all Canadian, The De Laval Company Limited, Peterborough, is part of a world-wide organization which originated the cream separator. Under Mr. Upper's direction, operations have been broadened in Canada in the production of milking equipment, dairy, creamery, cheese plant equipment and more recently all types of equipment required for the processing of milk from the cow to the finished product.

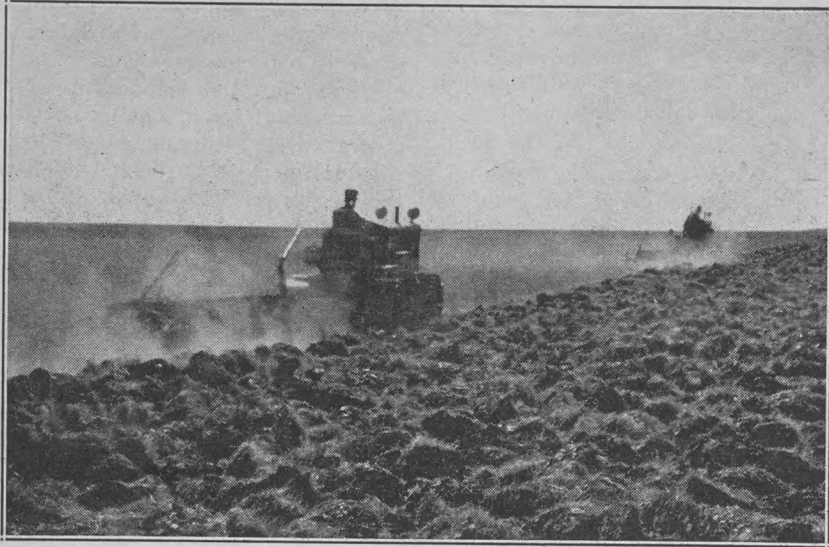
Further, De Laval Industrial applications embrace a very diversified field, including all types of oil purification for Land and Marine applications and a wide range of other equipment where the (industrial) use of centrifugal force is beneficial in quality production as well as savings in many industries.

HAIR COMPLETELY RESTORED

Money Back Guarantee

Thalia Hair Restorer Formula TH10 is a scientifically prepared herbal product that stimulates and revives inactive hair cells. It has proven successful in restoring healthy, normal hair regardless of condition or time of baldness. Because thousands of people in every part of Canada have shown their praise and gratitude in unsolicited letters, we know that new hair can be grown for you, in one to eight months or we will REFUND YOUR MONEY IN FULL. Write today for free information to Thalia Herbal Products Ltd., Dept. 820, 4371 West 10th Avenue, Vancouver 8, B.C.

FIELD



Some new land is broken every year, and some goes out of cultivation. The net increase is less than most people would think.

The Water Plants Use

ONLY a part of the water in that part of the soil where the roots of the plants are, is available to the plants. Moreover, the water-holding capacity of soils depends to a considerable extent upon their texture.

At the Taber Irrigation Substation in southern Alberta, studies are under way on the consumptive use of water by plants, that is, the amount of water taken up, absorbed and transpired by the growing crops. The soil at the Taber substation is able to hold almost 12 inches of water in the first four feet of depth, but of this amount the plants can only make use of about seven-and-one-half inches; and when the water content falls below four-and-a-half inches, the plant wilts.

The most desirable amount of water in the soil is what is called its field capacity. Good practical irrigators know by kneading a lump of soil in their hands when the field capacity has been reached. At the substation, for precise measurement, special methods are used, based in one case on the tension with which water is held in the soil, and in another method on a measurement of the electrical resistance between two electrodes buried at specific depths.

The purpose of these studies is to answer such questions as when, and how much water should be applied, and to establish recognizable warning signals with regard to over-irrigation.

Irrigation of Pastures

IN recent years, a great deal more attention has been paid than formerly to increasing the yield per acre from pastures. There are several reasons for this change. One is that, more and more, water is being recognized as a farming resource which, like labor and machinery, should be used as efficiently as possible. Unless soil moisture is abundant, crops do not grow as well, and if water can be applied to the soil by some practicable method during the period when rainfall is insufficient, it may mean the difference between a poor, unprofitable crop and a highly profitable one. Another reason is related to the high price levels of farm products, particularly animal products, on the one hand, and the high cost of labor on the other. The farmer can do little to reduce the going wage rate, but if in livestock production, for example, he

can produce enough more pounds of beef or lamb per acre by the use of irrigated pastures, on which his livestock will make better and more persistent gains, his net income may still be greater.

Water is the limiting factor over a great part of the prairie provinces, but because of this fact water which can be artificially applied can be made to produce some spectacular results. More satisfactory rotations are possible, and the experimental station at Swift Current reports that "extremely high returns of beef and other livestock products are secured."

An irrigated pasture test is under way at Swift Current, which is now in its second year. Six grasses—crested wheat grass, timothy, intermediate wheat grass, brome grass, Russian wild rye grass, and Reed canary grass—are grazed along with alfalfa in a pasture rotation. In 1951, yields were secured from these grasses which "exceed by three times the dryland yields of these grasses, equal or exceed their hay yield on irrigated land, and are from 12 to 20 times greater than the yields of native grass pasture." The field on which these grasses are grown was grazed from May 2 to September 10, at the rate of nine rams per acre.

Of the several grasses used, Russian wild rye grass produced the highest yield of both pasture and protein. The yield of brome grass was the lowest, at Swift Current. Crested wheat grass was the earliest, and the latest was Reed canary grass. The station authorities say that Reed canary grass was surprising in that it produced the most fodder during July and August. Expressed in pounds per acre, last year Russian wild rye grass yielded 5,800 pounds per acre; Timothy, 5,460; Reed canary grass, 5,160; intermediate wheat grass, 5,100; crested wheat grass, 4,060; and brome, 4,050.

Swathing

SWATHING when the grain is in the late dough stage and when the kernels have a moisture content of about 35 per cent, helps to minimize the number of hazards such as green weeds, wind, wet weather, insects and frost. The harvesting date is also advanced, as a rule.

The purpose of swathing is to protect the crop. This means a firm, compact swath, laid so that it will shed rain or snow, but not dense

What boosts a man's stock with people like these?



HIS BOSS

Invariably, employers like the kind of man who readily accepts responsibility. And they know that this attitude is suggested by a man's ownership of life insurance. So life insurance can be a "plus" to a man in any line of work.



HIS BANKER

Because bankers and others who lend money render such useful service, their opinion of a man is important. To them, ownership of adequate life insurance is often an important factor in establishing satisfactory credit.



HIS WIFE

Many a man is rated "the best husband in the world" by his wife. But if he owns life insurance—which provides his family with financial security—he enjoys extra laurels because of his concern for their future.



HIS FRIENDS

AND

NEIGHBOURS

When they know that a man owns life insurance, they know he's trying to achieve financial independence for his family and, perhaps, for his own later years. And because he's doing his share in this way, they regard him with respect.

Today, millions of Canadians are providing security for themselves and their families—and enjoying greater prestige—through owning life insurance!

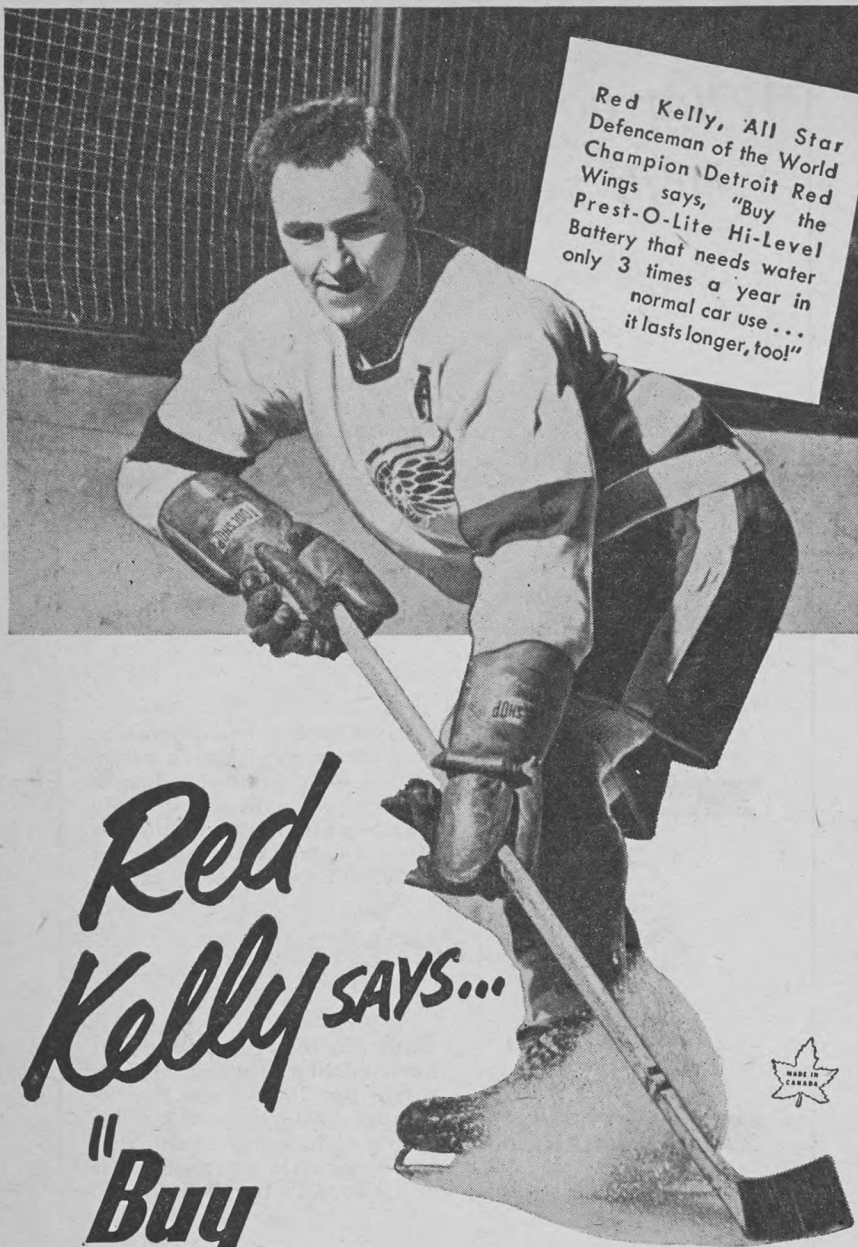
AT YOUR SERVICE!



More than 50 Canadian, British and United States life insurance companies compete actively to offer Canadians the best possible plans for providing financial protection for their families and retirement income for themselves. A trained life underwriter from any of these companies will gladly help you choose the kind and amount of life insurance that will best fit your individual needs.

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES in CANADA

"It is Good Citizenship to own Life Insurance"



**Red
Kelly SAYS...**
"Buy

**Prest-o-lite hi-level
Battery**



The battery with a
KICK

**needs water
only 3 times a year**
IN NORMAL CAR USE

... LASTS LONGER TOO!"

SEE YOUR PREST-O-LITE DEALER TODAY

PREST-O-LITE BATTERY COMPANY LIMITED
1352 Dufferin St. Toronto 4

enough so that curing will be prolonged. A stubble six to eight inches high is satisfactory, and tends to avoid the bending of longer stubble which allows the swath to settle, and the shortness of short stubble which lets the grain fall to the ground.

Driving too slowly lets the swath twist in coils leaving the canvas, so that they settle easier and will not shed rain. Such swaths are also difficult to pick up. Too fast operation prevents the operator from watching both tractor and swather satisfactorily.

Haying to Save Labor

THE experimental station at Lethbridge has noticed during recent years a decided swing toward the use of automatic hay balers and forage harvesters. Some of this equipment is very expensive, and does not tend to reduce the number of men required for haying crew. Where large quantities of hay are needed, this equipment might well be profitable, because it does tend to reduce the hours of man-labor required per ton of hay put up.

After gathering information over a wide area as to labor requirements for different methods of putting up hay, the station concludes that it takes less time per ton to use a sweep stacker, operated with a three-man crew, at a labor cost of 1.5 man hours per ton. Hand loading also takes a three-man crew, but requires 3.5 man hours per ton. The field harvester, says the station, "requires a very heavy outlay of funds for equipment, and is only justified for large acreages or where special feeding considerations are important. It puts the hay up at 2.6 man hours per ton, but requires a crew of four. The field baler, which "is best carried out under conditions requiring very long hauls, where hay is to be shipped, or where saving in storage space is important," requires a crew of five to average 2.3 man hours of labor per ton.

Spray Damage to Shelterbelts

FLOWERS, vegetables, shrubs and trees, whether in gardens or shelterbelts, are easily damaged by the drift of 2,4-D when fields are being sprayed for weed control. The dust or vapor may travel for a considerable distance. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture reports many cases of injury last year to gardens and shelterbelts.

Manitoba maples and tomato plants are especially sensitive to slight amounts of 2,4-D in the air. "It is believed," says Stan Sheard, horticultural specialist in the department, "that a concentration of 2,4-D may build up in the air and drift for several miles before being washed down by a light rain, thereby causing damage a considerable distance from where the chemical was used. Damage of this type is not usually severe, but does cause some leaf deformities. Spruce trees are partly tolerant, and 2,4-D can be used beneath them if carefully applied. White Dutch clover is set back by 2,4-D, but usually recovers. In and around gardens, the amine formulations are preferable to the esters, which are stronger.

Weed control chemicals should be applied whenever possible on a calm day.

Portable Granaries

PORTABLE granaries are now common equipment on prairie grain farms, and their durability depends not only on the care taken of them, but the manner in which they are constructed. The Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Alberta, has pointed out that the floor provides one of the most common weaknesses of such granaries, and suggests that the skids are often to blame.

"Grain in a bin, places a lot of weight downward on the walls, as well as on the floor," says H. V. MacHardy. "For this reason, the outside skids under a granary should be placed right out under the walls, instead of some distance in, as is often done."

For granaries of the most common sizes, three skids, one under each wall and one in the center, are sufficient. Nevertheless, when moving over uneven ground, the center skid may be required to carry the entire weight of the bin, so that four skids are often recommended for this reason. The important point is to make sure that all of the skids are taking the load before the granary is filled.

New Method Grain Harvest

FOR several years, some farmers in the northeastern part of Wisconsin have been using a combination of forage harvester and threshing machine for the grain harvest. Agricultural engineers at the University of Wisconsin suggest that this method means better quality grain, less labor, and better quality straw. It is claimed to be a suitable method where the combining of standing grain is difficult, either because of hilly land or uneven ripening, or weedy grains, and where forage harvesters are already in use.

By this Wisconsin method, the grain is cut, windrowed, and allowed to dry for two or three days. Then it is picked up by the forage harvester, blown into wagons, and hauled to the threshing machines where the wagons unload automatically. Most of the work is done from the tractor seat, and a four-man crew can thresh 100 to 150 bushels per hour with sufficient hauling equipment. The thresher needs some adjustments to handle the grain after it has come through the forage harvester.

Quality Hay Pays

AT the Lethbridge Experimental Station, steers fed on alfalfa hay alone "required more than twice as much hay cut in the seed stage as hay cut in the bud stage, to put on 100 pounds of gain." When hay is cut too early, yields are reduced, and when cut too late, quality is reduced.

At Lethbridge, the best time for cutting alfalfa is when the field is between 1/10 to 1/4 in bloom. Best results from red clover and alsike clover are secured when crop is cut in full bloom. Seed clover is cut in the bud stage. On the other hand, brome grass and crested wheat grass at Lethbridge gave the best results when cut soon after they head out, or before the first flowers appear. Timothy is allowed to just come into bloom; and if the hay is a mixture, it is considered preferable to cut it when the predominant legume is at the right stage.

Here's Why Farmers Prefer **Firestone** **TRACTOR TIRES**

FARMERS everywhere have proven for themselves that the advanced design of Firestone Champions gives them the best all-around performance and pulling power, regardless of soil conditions. You'll prefer Firestone Champions, too, once you have seen them in action. Only Firestone Tractor Tires give you all these time-saving, money-saving advantages:

CURVED AND TAPERED BARS . . . For a sharper bite and greater penetration.

FLARED TREAD OPENINGS . . . To prevent soil jamming and to permit easy soil release.

WIDE, FLAT TREADS . . . For greater traction power and longer life.

DUAL SHOCK PROTECTORS . . . Extra tread plies to absorb severe impacts.

A CHOICE OF TWO TREAD DESIGNS . . . Open Center and Traction Center patented tread designs.

Prove these many advantages for yourself. Let your Firestone Dealer or Store put a set of Firestone Tires on your tractor.

**When Ordering a New Tractor
or Other Farm Equipment,
Specify Firestone Tires**



Firestone Put the Farm on Rubber

FIRESTONE TIRES ARE FIRST WITH FARMERS TODAY



PEONIES for Fall Planting

In all the best varieties.

NEW CANADA RED RHUBARB

HARDY FRUIT TREES, TREES, SHRUBS OF ALL KINDS
FIRST GRADE

TULIP, DAFFODIL and HYACINTH BULBS

We will be glad to send you our free fall catalogue.

Name.....

Address.....

PATMORE NURSERIES LTD. BRANDON, MAN.

There's useful
information in this
ad...clip it!



HELP YOUR POST OFFICE HELP YOU!

1. ADDRESS YOUR MAIL CORRECTLY—Write clearly and give COMPLETE address; include Postal Zone Number in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver.

2. ADVISE YOUR FRIENDS of your correct address (and zone number if applicable)—especially if you have moved to a new address. Get the habit of including your return address on top left corner of envelopes or parcels.

3. WRAP PARCELS SECURELY—tie with strong cord—and put on sufficient postage. When in doubt have your Post Office weigh parcels and letters and avoid double postage due.

Help your Post Office give you faster, better
mail service by remembering these things!



LETTER MAIL

1st Class requires:
local delivery, 3¢ for the first ounce, 1¢ for each additional ounce; out-of-town (Canada, U.S. and all other countries of North and South America, British Commonwealth, France, Spain) delivery, 4¢ for first ounce, 2¢ for each additional ounce. Air Mail (domestic), 7¢ for first ounce, 5¢ for each additional ounce. (Inquire at Post Office for airmail rates to other countries.)



PRINTED MATTER

Cards, circulars, etc., entirely printed—when addressed to individuals by name—2¢ for the first 2 ounces, 1¢ for each additional 2 ounces. When such mail is addressed "To Householder" (not by name) it requires 1½¢ for the first 2 ounces, and 1¢ for each additional 2 ounces.



NEWSPAPERS or PERIODICALS

mailed by individuals require 2¢ for the first 4 ounces and 1¢ for each additional 4 ounces.



PARCELS

Play safe! Have your nearest Post Office weigh them. You can now send Air Parcel Post up to 25 pounds in weight. Ask about this fast air delivery service!

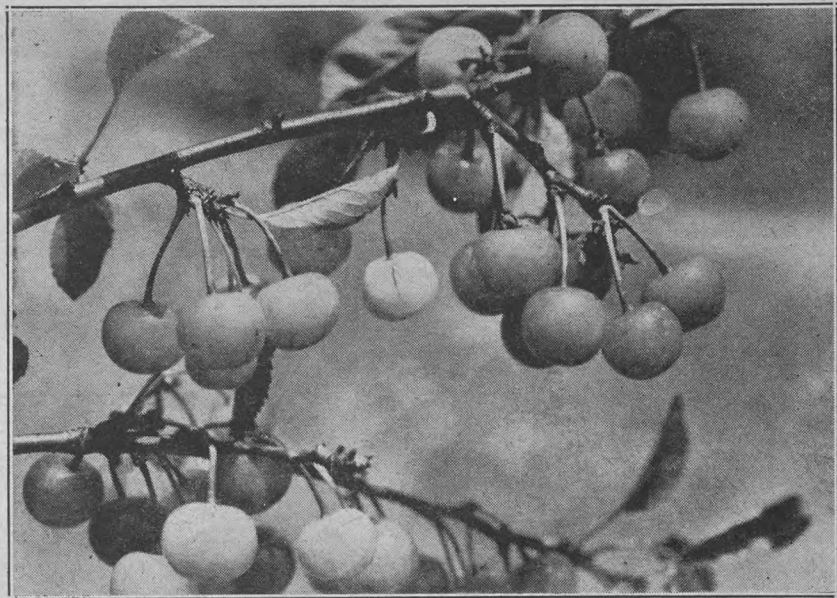


CANADA POST OFFICE

HON. ALCIDE GÔTÉ, Q.C., M.P.
POSTMASTER GENERAL

W. J. TURNBULL
DEPUTY POSTMASTER GENERAL

HORTICULTURE



[Paul Hadley photo.]

These are the cultivated sour cherry, which in British Columbia and eastern Canada are this month hanging thickly in brilliant red clusters. The nearest the prairie horticulturist can come to these is the Nanking cherry.

Mulches for Raspberries

AT the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, tests have been made with different mulches for raspberries, in an attempt to eliminate the danger of moisture deficiencies during the fruiting period. Where barnyard manure is scarce, this deficiency is likely to become acute, because the soil loses its moisture-holding capacity in the absence of plenty of organic matter.

In one method used at Ottawa, clean cultivation was practiced from early spring until harvest, then a cover crop of winter rye, followed by 15 tons of manure per acre, plus 700 pounds of a 9-5-7 fertilizer in the spring. The yield under this practice was 2,670 pounds of fruit per acre.

Where a straw mulch was maintained to a depth of four inches, with an addition of 150 pounds per acre of ammonium sulphate on the surface of the mulch, in addition to 700 pounds of a 9-5-7 fertilizer per acre, the yield was 3,282 pounds per acre.

Where a sawdust mulch was maintained to a depth of four inches with ammonium sulphate and a 9-5-7 fertilizer at the same rates as above, the yield was 7,026 pounds per acre.

These yield figures are only available for the year 1951. They would seem to indicate an increase in yield of nearly 4,000 pounds of fruit per acre, due to the greater efficiency of sawdust mulch over the straw mulch. The commercial fertilizer in each case was necessary to overcome the low nitrogen content of both the straw and the sawdust, and to counteract nitrogen starvation.

Fire Blight

UNLIKE blackheart, die-back and sunscald, which are not caused by tiny organisms, fire blight is the result of bacterial activity. In recent years, fire blight has become much more prevalent in some parts of the prairie provinces than was formerly true. Infection takes place from bees and birds visiting the flowers, and carrying the bacteria with them.

Symptoms of the disease are easily recognizable. The leaves, usually at the tips of the branches or twigs, turn brown, and a cankerous, sunken area appears a little later at the base of the branches which have been

affected or killed. Like most other bacterial diseases, fire blight is encouraged by moist, humid weather. There is no cure except a saw and some disinfectant, and when trees are badly infected pruning out the infected parts often leaves the trees hardly worth saving, if at all. Moreover, unless great care is used in pruning out the infected parts and making sure that they are all burned, even cutting out these parts is often useless.

Limbs of branches which are cut off should be cut at least a foot away from any appearance of the disease. Use sharp pruning shears or a fine pruning saw, and treat each wound by wetting the cut surface with a corrosive sublimate solution, made of one part of the chemical to 700 parts of water. After treatment, some sort of grafting wax should be used to cover the wound. A container of this solution should also be available in which to wet the saw or pruning shears after each cut. It also follows that if all these precautions are necessary to control the ravages of fire blight and lessen its damages, infected branches and tools should not be rubbed unnecessarily against healthy wood or leaves.

Tree Planting Popular

TREE planting seems to be going on at an accelerated rate in both Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Saskatchewan, more than two million seedling trees were being planted this spring under the program sponsored by the provincial department of agriculture. The department has six tree-planting machines which are provided to farmers who are desirous of planting field and roadside shelterbelts. All Saskatchewan trees come from the federal Forest Nursery Stations at Indian Head and Sutherland. Nearly 500 Saskatchewan farmers have been supplied with trees under the program this year.

A tree-planting program is also sponsored by the Alberta Department of Agriculture. Again, some of the trees come from the Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head, while others are produced at the provincial Nursery Station at Oliver, and at the Horticultural Station at Brooks, both within the province. A recent note

from the department indicated that, while the demand still exceeds the supply, every effort is being made to fill all orders from Alberta farmers.

Not only should orders be placed now for next spring planting, but farmers intending to order trees direct from the Federal Forest Nursery Stations should make application to the Superintendent, Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, immediately, since there are certain requirements which must be met with regard to approval of the plan and the previous preparation of the land. Trees from the Forest Nursery Station are distributed free of charge to bona fide farmers, but land must be summerfallowed for at least one year and a strip reserved sufficiently wide so that permanently fallowed strips on each side of the belt can be maintained as the trees grow older.

Pruning Wounds and Cuts

NOTHING is quite so unsightly to a horticulturist as an ugly stump that has been left too long when a branch has been cut off. These almost invariably die and begin to decay. When a branch is removed, it should be cut close to the larger branch or trunk from which it springs, and the cut should be made against the "collar" which is noticeable at the base of each branch. This is a more or less pronounced rim of growth which is raised a little above the surrounding bark, and a cut made here will heal over quite readily if the wound has been painted and protected from the weather.

If the end of the branch is to be removed for any reason, it should be cut back to a side branch. It should never be cut off between two buds, spurs or branches.

It is always advisable to paint the wounds left by removal of branches which are as large as one-and-a-half inches. Paint these wounds with white paint that contains no turpentine and is colored with lamp black to make the wounds less conspicuous, or seal them with grafting wax. This will keep the wood from drying out and undesirable organisms from entering.

Why Evergreens Turn Brown

THE Laboratory of Forest Pathology at Saskatoon has come up with the answer to the question many owners of spruce and other evergreens have been asking in the prairie provinces—why these trees and shrubs are drying, or turning brown? Blue spruce and Scots pine are said to be most severely affected.

C. G. Riley points out that this condition is more or less common each year, but is unusually noticeable this year. "It is caused," he says, "by the evaporation of moisture from the leaves in late winter and early spring, while the frozen condition of the soil and roots make it impossible for the trees to absorb a compensating supply of water."

During the winter months, the breathing pores (stomata) in the surface of the leaves remain tightly closed. When the warm spring sunshine comes, as it did this year, very early and very bright, these stomata open and permit evaporation of moisture from the leaves and branchlets. The result is that since the soil is still frozen, the plant cannot secure

Only Cockshutt can give you the amazing

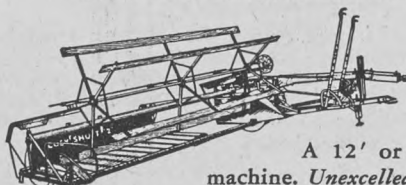
DRIVE-O-MATIC



The "Years Ahead" Combine that makes Ordinary Combines obsolete!

EXTRA Threshing Capacity
EXTRA Separating Capacity
EXTRA Cleaning Capacity

Cockshutt DRIVE-O-MATICS are far ahead of ordinary combines . . . comparison proves it! You combine faster! You can combine without plugging . . . without overloading! You can combine at full capacity in ALL kinds of crop conditions! You can combine at any ground speed you need without affecting the threshing mechanism's speed in the slightest! Before you decide on ANY combine, see this great NEW SELF-PROPELLED HARVESTER COMBINE! Ask your Cockshutt Dealer for illustrated booklet containing complete information.



**Cockshutt
'2' Swather**

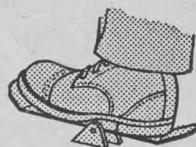
A 12' or 15' power take-off machine. Unexcelled for work in down and tangled grain.

• There is a Cockshutt Dealer near your farm.

Drives

**LIKE AN
AUTOMOBILE!**

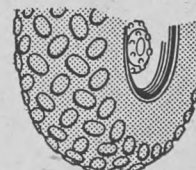
Drive-O-Matic foot pedal quickly selects ANY forward speed you need within ANY gear range of 4-speed transmission.



Rides

**ON AIRPLANE
TYPE TIRES!**

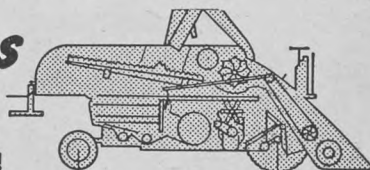
Massive, low-pressure cushion tires (16.00 x 16) give greater ground contact, absorb shock, prolong combine life.



Saves

**GRAIN!
SAVES
MONEY!**

Exceptional threshing, separating and cleaning capacity! Covers more acres per hour! Harvests more grain per acre!



Keep AHEAD with COCKSHUTT



PARTNERS OF THE CANADIAN FARMER FOR 113 YEARS

Farm Service Facts

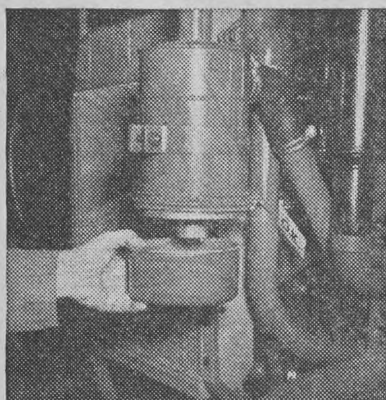
IMPERIAL
Esso
SERVICE

No. 30W PRESENTED BY

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

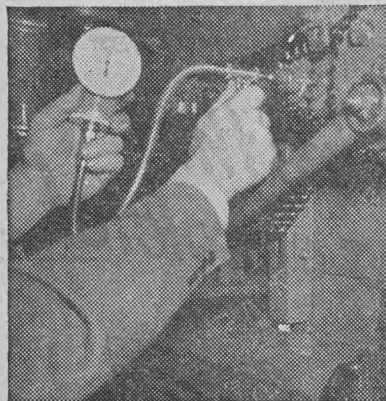
HOW TO GET BETTER SERVICE FROM YOUR COMBINE

A year ago Farm Service Facts was devoted to overhauling the combine. In this issue we are offering our readers tips on combine maintenance and operation. The following information deals with a few of the things that are sometimes overlooked and is based on the experience of farm machinery service engineers over a period of years.



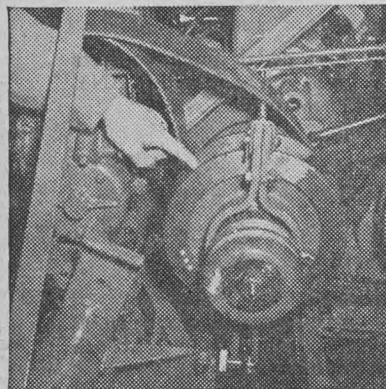
Care of the Air Cleaner

Tests on farm tractors indicate that without an air cleaner a tractor engine would be ruined in fifteen hours. Combines operate under even more dusty conditions. That is why daily servicing of both the air cleaner and the screen on the intake pipe is so important. It is also important to check the connections between the air cleaner and the carburetor every few days, as any dust-laden air which bypasses the air cleaner will greatly accelerate engine wear. The body of the air cleaner should be washed out periodically.



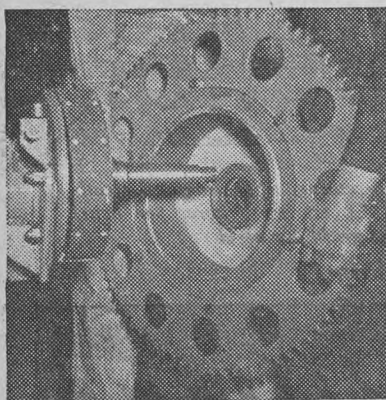
Cylinder Speed and Concave Adjustment

A speed indicator of some kind is a necessity on every combine. Too low cylinder speed will result in poor cleaning, loss of grain, failure to thresh grain from the heads, or overloading of the entire machine. Too high cylinder speed will result in cracking, loss of grain through bouncing, and excessive wear of the whole machine. Adjust concave as low as possible, so long as the grain is being threshed out of the heads. In one test the correct cylinder speed and concave adjustment lowered grain loss from 283.4 lbs. per acre to 14.2 lbs.



Traction Belt Pulley— and Slip Clutches

All V-belt pulleys (and particularly the traction belt pulley on self-propelled combines) become highly polished during use. In storage they frequently rust. Unless the polished parts are cleaned thoroughly before use, the rust-pitted surfaces will greatly increase V-belt wear. (To prevent rusting during storage, protect pulleys with a rust preventive.) If slip clutch facings are in good shape they should be taken apart and all dirt, grease or rust washed out. Adjust the spring tension tight enough to carry a slight overload without slipping.



Front Wheel Lubrication

Instruction books call for yearly lubrication of front wheel bearings. Just as it is important to force out old grease from all the working parts of the combine after storage, it is equally important to remove old grease from front wheel bearings. Wash out the bearings, dry, and repack with fresh grease.

Do not overgrease as excess grease will affect the operation of the brakes. Overgreasing is also undesirable around V-belts as grease which is thrown off will quickly rot belts made of rubber.

General Tips on Engine Care

A check-up of the engine each season will save money. Timing of the ignition system particularly tends to get later as the engine wears. If not corrected, the engine will run hot and lack power. Some equipment dealers provide a complete combine check-up service.

Cleaning the engine and radiator with a good stiff broom will help to keep the engine running at proper temperature. Regular change of oil and servicing of the oil filter will lengthen engine life. Oil filters prolong engine life but oil will not last indefinitely.

GIANT-SIZE POWER!



FOR A
NON-STOP HARVEST
USE
IMPERIAL ESSO
ACTO GASOLINE
ESSO DIESEL FUEL

Imperial ESSO fuels are backed by years of research and engineering skill. Expert refining is your best assurance of perfect non-stop performance with "power to burn" from the day harvest starts . . . until the finish.

A fuel you can depend on will go a long way to help you put in a full day's work in getting your crop off before a spell of wet weather sets in. For maximum economy and efficiency in your high compression tractor, combine, car or truck use ESSO Gasoline. It's "tailored to the season" to give you better starting and smooth performance in all kinds of weather.

For easy starting, for a shorter warm-up period and for extra power in your medium or low compression tractor, you'll find that Acto Gasoline will give you the most for your fuel dollar.

If you own a Diesel farm tractor, use ESSO Diesel Fuel. It's specially refined to close specifications to give you trouble-free starts and smooth flowing power even on the coldest day.

See
your
Imperial
Oil
Agent



Next issue of
Farm Service Facts
will deal with farm safety.

any more moisture, and the leaves turn brown. This browning occurs mostly on the south side of the trees, where they are not buried beneath the snow.

Such trees ordinarily recover, says Mr. Riley, unless the injury is particularly severe. The buds which will make the new season's growth of leaves and twigs are tightly closed in their winter condition, and protected by several layers of bud scales, which prevent evaporation such as occurs in the leaves. When the weather warms up, these buds can begin to swell, and may renew the growth which has been killed by evaporation. Normally, the leaves or needles of evergreen or coniferous trees, except larch and tamarack remain on the trees for several years, though the dying and falling of the oldest leaves in the interior of the crown is a normal annual process.

Fruit and Vegetable Storage

ESSENTIAL factors in the successful storage of fruits and vegetables are controllable temperatures, humidity and ventilation, together with the absence of light.

House storages are seldom really satisfactory unless they are built along one outside wall, so as to enclose one window which can be used for regulating the temperature. Since most vegetables and fruits suitable for storage are best stored at the freezing point (32 degrees F.) which retards ripening and prolongs the storage period, the better the storage room is insulated from the rest of the cellar, the more efficient will be the storage. Moreover, the warmer the remaining part of the house cellar is, the better the insulation required to keep the storage room cool enough, and at a more or less constant temperature. The door, as well as the wall, should be insulated.

The temperature is usually regulated by opening and closing the window. Little can be done about humidity except to keep water on the concrete floor, or in a pan in the storage room.

Certain vegetables, if stored, are better kept at slightly higher temperatures than others, while apples and most other fruits when stored for winter, as well as beets, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, parsnips and turnips, should be kept at or near freezing, and with a relative humidity of from 90 to 95 per cent. Potatoes are better stored at 38 to 40 degrees F., pumpkins and squash from 55 to 60 degrees. The latter two vegetables require to be kept dry, with a relative humidity of not over 70 per cent. Celery is very difficult to store successfully for any length of time. Onions should be fully matured when put in storage, and should be stored on shallow slatted trays, preferably, or in open-meshed sacks, to get the most air circulation. This is somewhat true of potatoes, which may be stored in bins, bags, slatted boxes, or otherwise, if the air circulation is good. When stored below 38 degrees F., potatoes lose their quality. Also, potatoes tend to taint other products in the same room, and are preferably kept away from fruits or dairy products. Details are available in Farmers' Bulletin 113, published by the Canada Department of Agriculture, and obtainable through any experimental station or agricultural representative's office.

FARM YOUNG PEOPLE



Nothing tastes quite so good as a meal a boy cooks for himself over a campfire.

Start Meetings on Time

IT is difficult to get any meeting started sharp on the hour and Junior Club meetings are no exception to his general rule.

The most important factor in starting on time is the person who opens the meeting. He must be present, with his agenda prepared, and ought to have made sure that all those that are to take a part in the program are on time. If he calls the meeting to order and starts at the scheduled hour, the membership will soon realize they, too, must be on time, and there will be less tendency to drift in late on the supposition that the meeting will not be begun anyway.

The chairman should follow his agenda. Also, he should have the different parts of the meeting scheduled and try to avoid getting behind. If he has the business part of the meeting scheduled to start at eight o'clock and end at nine, he should avoid letting it drift on to half-past.

This serves a dual purpose. It gets a part of the meeting over before people become tired of it; also it permits the members to get home at a reasonable hour.

A final consideration is that the executive must do its job and not shift its responsibilities onto the general membership. Matters that the executive could well deal with should not be held over and allowed to take up time at the general meetings.

Slow moving, dry, monotonous and late general meetings can do a club a great deal of harm: a president who is onto his job can avoid them.

International Tour

THE American Farm Bureau Federation are of the opinion that the best way to contest prejudice is with knowledge. With this in mind they plan to finance a group of young Americans for a six-weeks visit in Europe.

The young farmers will visit the Netherlands, England, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France and Switzerland. About two-thirds of their time will be spent on farms; to supplement this opportunities will be afforded the young people to discuss farm and other problems with rural youth, farm organization leaders and other citizens in the countries visited.

It is the hope and expectation of the Farm Bureau that a visit to Europe

will give the visiting American youth a better appreciation of the merits and problems of their European counterparts, and will also illustrate the American point of view to some people in the countries visited.

Club Reporter

A GOOD reporter can help a club, but to be good the scribe must have a knowledge of what is likely to be important to the readers, not to mention the editor of the local paper.

Accuracy in reporting meetings is important; speed is also important because news is no longer of interest when it is old. The manner in which the report is written can also affect the amount of publicity given to the club; it is of importance to present the information stated clearly and concisely, with all unnecessary details omitted. Extra caution should be taken in the spelling of names; and if the report is to be sent to a radio station, it is helpful if some indication is given as to how the names are pronounced.

These points were made by Margaret Brophy, radio reporter for an Ontario station, speaking to the Seaford Junior Institute in Ontario. She concluded with the suggestion that every society should search for a good reporter, and when they find one keep him as long as possible.

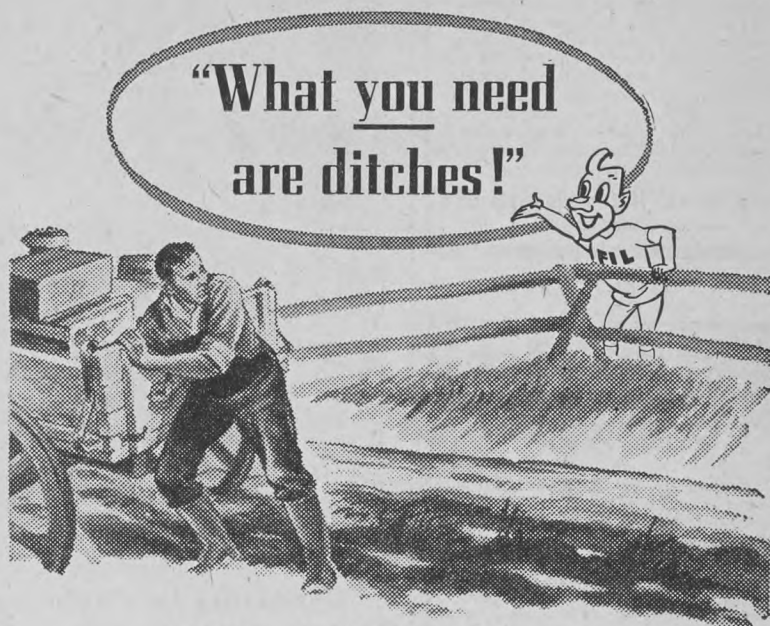
Change of Name

THE Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work has a new name. Following a resolution passed at the 1951 annual meeting application was made to the Secretary of State for permission to use the name Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs; official approval has been received.

Council members have felt for a long time that a name more descriptive of rural youth training clubs was needed. The name 4-H is used in a number of countries and is recognized internationally as denoting club work for rural youth.

The new name of the Council will become effective immediately; in the provinces the use of the name 4-H will be decided by the provincial departments of agriculture. Several of the provinces already use this name and its further adoption will in no way alter the existing club programs or the operation of the national council.

The four "H's" typify the training of the head, heart, hand and health which club work provides.



Why run an obstacle course every spring and after every rain storm? Through a *Farm Improvement Loan* from the B of M you can finance the making of ditches, drainage systems, dyking, as well as many other farm improvements.

If you need ready cash to do the job, a *Farm Improvement Loan* may be the answer. Drop in and talk over the details with our nearest B of M manager.

Remember, if your proposition is sound, there's money for you at the Bank of Montreal.



BANK OF MONTREAL
Canada's First Bank

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

**FILL ALL YOUR TWINE
AND ROPE NEEDS**

WITH

**BRANTFORD
CORDAGE**

QUALITY PRODUCTS



- "GOLD LEAF" BINDER TWINE
- "MAPLE LEAF" BALER TWINE
- MANILA and SISAL ROPE

THE BRANTFORD CORDAGE COMPANY LIMITED

BRANTFORD - ONTARIO
Western Office: 289 Chambers St., Winnipeg

Always make sure your mail is properly addressed, and that you have signed your name and address to your letter or subscription order. An omission will cause delay in filling your order.

BE SURE

the chicks you buy for early summer brooding inherit high egg production qualities. It is eggs that pay the feed bill and make the profit. At no extra cost you can get Tweddle High Quality chicks with lots of R.O.P. breeding back of them. Reduced prices for July. Over 4,000 R.O.P. pedigreed cockerels used in our matings this year. Also started chicks, started turkeys, older pullets, special broiler chicks, turkey poults. Catalogue. Prompt delivery.

Tweddle Chick Hatcheries Limited
FERGUS, ONTARIO

Alberta's Largest Hatchery

STEWART'S R. O. P. CHICKS

REDUCED PRICES

Started Chicks for Immediate Delivery
All Breeds up to 12 Weeks Old

Farm reared on STEWART'S POULTRY FARM
Canadian R.O.P. Sired White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, New Hampshire Whites, Light Sussex, Leghorn-Hampshire Cross, Leghorn-White Rock Cross, Hampshire-Sussex Cross and Hampshire-Barred Rock Cross.

Ducks, Goslings and Turkey Poults. Write, phone or wire at once for new clearance prices.

STEWART ELECTRIC HATCHERIES

602A—12 Avenue West

Calgary, Alberta



Why Carry Water?

Install a DURO PUMP-ING SYSTEM . . . save TIME . . . save LABOR, speed up your farm work both in the House and Barns.

BESIDES . . . you have FIRE PROTECTION for your buildings.



WRITE for FREE literature "DURO PUMPS SUPPLY WATER EVERYWHERE" and "WATER FOR THE MODERN FARMSTEAD".

Buy the BEST...
Buy a DURO

CONSULT
YOUR
LOCAL DURO
DEALER or
PLUMBING
CONTRACTOR
TODAY!

PS52D

**PUMPS & SOFTENERS
LIMITED**

LONDON - CANADA

POULTRY



Mrs. E. Cimon, Donnelly, Alberta, gets good results with crossbred poultry.

Antibiotics for Poultry

IF antibiotics and vitamin B₁₂ are correctly used they will make a good ration better. However, there is nothing magical about them, and in some cases they are only an added expense because they do not improve the ration.

Antibiotics do not appear to increase egg production. Poultry specialists at the University of Wisconsin say that hens get enough B₁₂ to support egg production from built-up litter. For breeding hens micro-organisms in the litter may not produce enough B₁₂ to ensure good hatchability, and vitamin B₁₂ in the ration may have considerable value.

The university tests also show that turkeys do not need antibiotics added to the ration after they are six weeks old, if they are on good Ladino clover range. In these tests a simple corn-soybean meal ration gave gains as good as those made on a more expensive ration supplemented with B₁₂ and antibiotics.

The specialists are of the view that antibiotics and B₁₂ are valuable in chick starting and growing rations and in turkey starting rations. These materials added to an all vegetable ration gave good chick growth, but small amounts of other feeds, such as fish meal, fish solubles, meat scraps or dried whey give even better growth when added to the ration containing vitamin B₁₂ and antibiotics. In this case the antibiotics and B₁₂ reduced the amounts of expensive feeds required for fastest growth.

Producing Quality Broilers

THE marketing of broilers at 2½ to 3½ pounds is an expanding business. Profit is chiefly determined by the length of time taken for the birds to reach the desired weight, and the amount of feed that they consume.

All other things being equal a rapidly growing bird that reaches the desired weight in 12 weeks will be more profitable than one taking 13 weeks or more. The more rapidly growing bird will consume more feed per day, but its efficiency will be greater and total feed costs will be relatively less.

Rations have been devised which are high in proteins and vitamins and result in very rapid growth. One of these is the Connecticut broiler ration which has produced birds averaging

3.8 pounds for both sexes, and as high as 4.2 pounds for cockerels, at 12 weeks.

The broiler industry is developed to a greater extent in the United States than it is in Canada. However, it is growing rapidly in this country, and if broilers of high quality are produced it is likely to become firmly established.

One of the first quality requirements is good fleshing. This is rather difficult to attain in a young bird, and is probably one of the reasons why the White Leghorn is not popular as a broiler. Some of our crossbred stock show promise. Work reported by A. S. Johnson, Poultry Specialist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, indicates that crosses involving some Cornish blood have materially improved breeds, such as White Leghorns, for broiler production.

In order to have eye appeal a bird must also carry a reasonable amount of fat. This demands a good ration as it is difficult to get a young, fast-growing bird to lay on fat. A moderate, even distribution of fat produces an attractive bird.

Straightness of keel is also an important consideration in determining quality. Crooked keels, which usually develop after six weeks of age, may be prevented to a large extent by the use of roosts about four inches wide, instead of the narrower roosts in common usage. An adequate diet is also important in keeping the keel straight.

Freedom from pin feathers leaves the carcass more attractive in appearance. Pin feathers can be avoided by using a fast-feathering strain of birds; also a white-feathered bird will not show pin feathers as conspicuously as a dark-feathered one.

Careful planning and practice can lead to a better return for the individual producer and a more stable market for the industry.

Culling the Flock

DURING the summer months efficient poultry producers can reduce costs by conscientiously culling their laying flock. The flock should be rigidly culled at least twice during June and July.

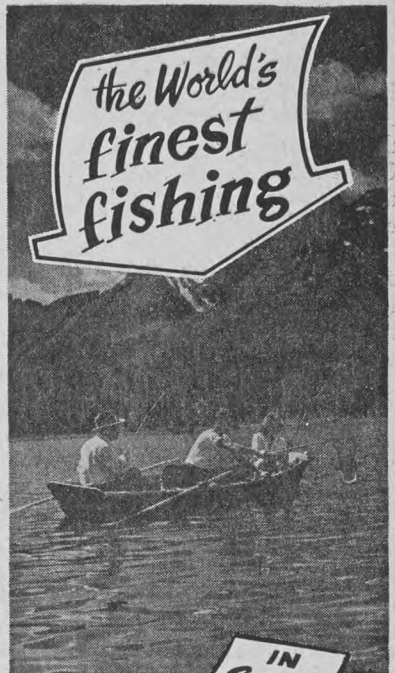
Birds that are sick or unthrifty, or for any reason are not laying, should be disposed of. A flock of good layers will produce eggs at a reasonable cost per dozen.

CAT-TEX



SOLES
outwear leather
more than
2 to 1!

the World's
finest
fishing



IN
Sunny

ALBERTA

CANADA

Fighting RAINBOW!

in Alberta's sparkling lakes. Here's untold adventure for the sportsman angler. Comfortable hunting and fishing lodges all easily accessible. Friendly accommodation . . . sensibly priced for all purses. MEALS COST LESS IN ALBERTA.

Tourist accommodation in Alberta is government inspected and graded.

Accept this invitation and write to . . .

**ALBERTA
GOVERNMENT
TRAVEL BUREAU**
Legislative Buildings
EDMONTON



Sunny
Alberta
CANADA'S Year-Round
PLAYGROUND

Guilty?

Continued from page 9

to farmers who have received instruction in their use. These are set as near as safety permits to chicken coops and stock sheds, on the farmer's own property. In this way, it is the "killer" who gets caught, while the "good boys" go on about their work keeping down the undesirable rodent population.

Since the Control Policy was adopted in November of 1951, 52 municipal units have joined up with provincial authorities. Seven thousand cyanide guns have been distributed. And already the results are beginning to be felt.

In January, the coyote "bag" for the Municipal District of Red Deer was 46 coyotes; Wainwright reported 29; Strathcona nabbed 35, and St. Paul had a score of 22. The estimated total for the M.D. of Red Deer since the plan went into operation is 300. Officials are quick to point out that these are all coyotes, too: no dogs or calves have been killed in the area.

The aforementioned cyanide guns are known as "coyote-getters." They are small guns loaded with a cyanide cartridge and placed in the ground. Only the cap, smeared with a scent attractive to coyotes, is above the ground. When the coyote pulls on the bait, the trigger releases the firing pin which fires the shell right into the coyote's mouth. The animal dies within 40 to 100 yards of the set.

These sets may be made only by farmers trained in their use and issued with a government certificate.

At present, the government is conducting experiments with the deadly compound, 1080 (sodium fluoroacetate) which has been tried in the United States, but is still in the experimental stage.

HERE we have tried to outline the present coyote situation and assess the various attempts that have been made to cope with it.

It would seem that given the proper diet, the coyotes will not raid domestic herds and flocks. The best remedy lies with the farmers themselves. If better farm and range management is instituted and overgrazing corrected, the rodents are encouraged. With mice and rabbits available in sufficient numbers most coyotes will leave the sheep and chickens alone.

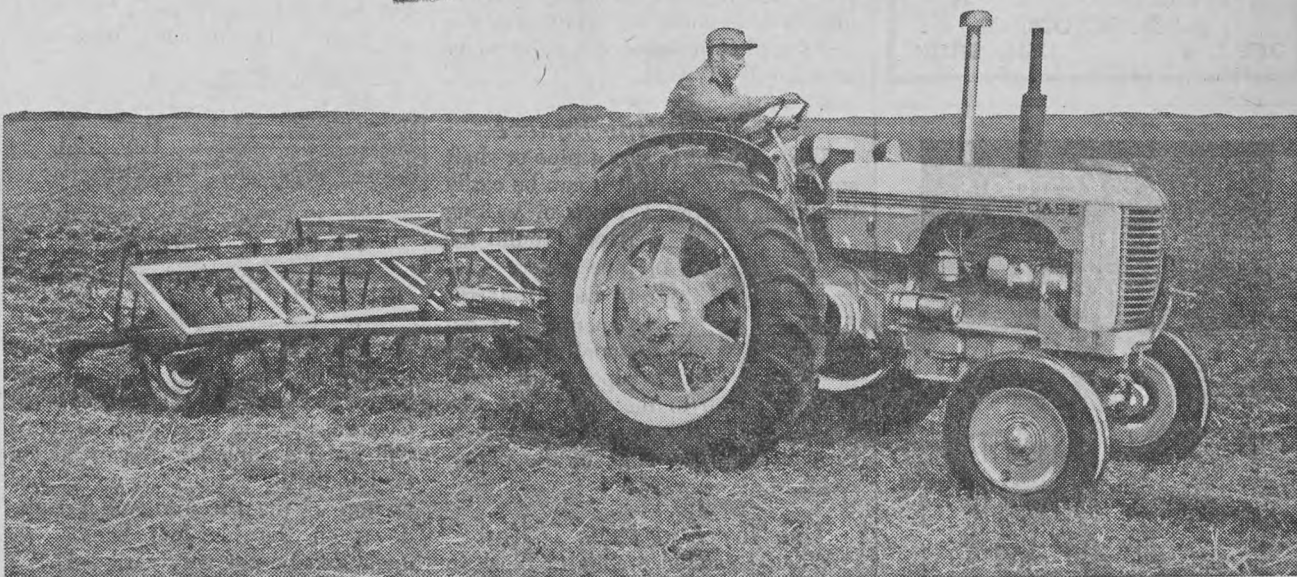
Rodent control and coyote control are part of the same problem and their remedies are related. With control policies designed to fit each community's peculiar problem and conditioned to meet the demands of that locality, solutions may be found.

In central Alberta, coyote control officers report that districts which were formerly loud in their complaints about coyotes—and then mice—say that the policy of "getting the killers" and leaving the majority, has been the answer to their needs. In heavy sheep-raising areas, coyote control measures might need to be more stringent. In grain-growing districts, no control may be needed. The government's coyote control policy appears to be flexible enough to meet the in-between situation in central Alberta's rich, mixed-farming areas.

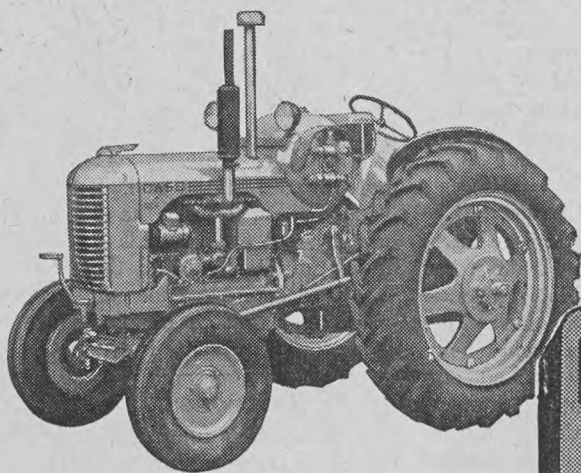
See What's New

to Make
Farming
Easier
for You

NEW LIVE POWER
TAKE-OFF
NEW LIVE HYDRAULIC
CONTROL
NEW DOUBLE DISK
BRAKES



If you can buy bulk propane in your locality, look into the advantages of LPG Fuel. You can get your new "DC-4" Tractor factory-equipped for LPG, or your Case dealer can install LPG Fuel Equipment on your present Case "D" Series Tractor. Talk over LPG advantages with him. Also available for Model "LA."



Famous Case Eagle Hitch is now available on the 3-plow high-clearance Case "DC-4" Tractor! With Eagle Hitch it takes but a minute to hook up to rear-mounted implements like Break-Away mounted plow, lift-type field cultivator or tooth harrow—and you do it right from the tractor seat. You can also get earth scoops and scrapers, a post hole digger, other tools and implements, all hydraulically controlled. Case Utility Carrier lifts and carries seed, fertilizer, feed, water, fuel, etc. Ask your dealer for more details.

Prairie Province Farmers know the brawny 3-plow Case "DC-4" Tractor for its eager power, its talent for making the most of every hour during short seasons, its dependability to keep going 'til the job is done. Now, with all these advantages, this high-clearance "DC-4" offers the time-saving, production-boosting benefits of Live Power Take-Off and Live Hydraulic Control, each independent of the other and of traction clutch. New self-energizing double disk brakes add new ease, precision, and safety to sharp turns and quick stops. These and other advances will make your long days at the wheel far more productive, far less tiring.

Get a personal demonstration! Arrange with your Case dealer to show you the power, convenience, and easy handling of a Case Tractor right on your own farm, doing your own work, with your own hands at the wheel. See him now!

SEND TODAY FOR ADVANCE BOOKLETS

Case builds 25 great tractors and a full line of farm machinery. Mark coupon for folders and booklets on those you need, write any others in margin. Mail to J. I. Case Co., Dept. CC-7, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, London or Toronto.

- ☐ 2 and 3-plow tractors with Live Power Take-Off and Live Hydraulic Control
☐ Mighty 4-5 Plow "LA" ☐ Disk Plows
☐ Low-cost 2-plow "VAC" ☐ Big Combines

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____



VERSATILE GRAIN AUGERS

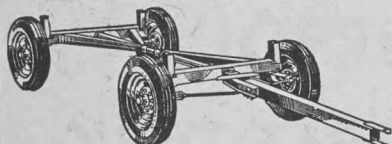
SAVE
\$80 - \$100

Exceptionally well
built and fully
guaranteed.

Immediate Delivery

13 ft. and 2 1/2 Briggs (no Carriage)	\$145.00
17 ft. and 2 1/2 Briggs and Carriage	\$205.00
21 ft. and 5.1 Briggs and Carriage	\$270.00
24 ft. and 6 H.P. Wis. and Carriage	\$299.00
28 ft. available end of July.	
28 and 8 1/2 Briggs and Carriage	\$330.00

4-TON STEEL FARM WAGON



AUTO STEERING
650 x 16 TIRES

\$190.00

Immediate delivery, or small deposit will assure
fall delivery. In case of crop failure deposit
returned. Why pay more?

Free illustrated folders in detail. Write—

A. A. NEUMAN
DEPT. 4 ESK, SASK.

THE *Right* TOOLS
DO THE JOB
Better!



MAKE SURE YOU GET
TRUE TEMPER
THE TOOLS WITH THE
EXTRA FEATURES



EXTRA STRENGTH

True Temper's wood-
filled Tubular Fer-
rules add strength
where it's needed
most for longer life,
perfect balance.

FIRE-HARDENED HANDLES

Only on True Tem-
per tools do you
get these weather-
proof handles that
look better, feel bet-
ter in your hands
and last much
longer.

AT YOUR HARDWARE STORE
Made in Canada by
WELLAND VALE

Worry of FALSE TEETH Slipping or Irritating?

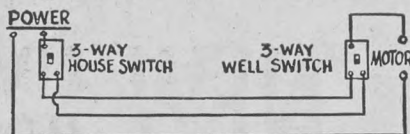
Don't be embarrassed by loose false teeth
slipping, dropping or wobbling when you
eat, talk or laugh. Just sprinkle a little
FASTEETH on your plates. This pleasant
powder gives a remarkable sense of added
comfort and security by holding plates
more firmly. No gummy, gooey, pasty taste
or feeling. It's alkaline (non-acid). Get
FASTEETH at any drug store.

Workshop in July

Ideas that will save some time on the farm

Remote Control for Pump

To avoid going to the well each
time, to start or stop a pump that is
some distance from the house, use this
handy remote control idea. Bury three
No. 10 trench wires about 18 inches
below ground in a trench running
from the house to the pump. Use two
regular, three-way switches, one at
the house and another at the valve.

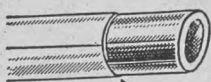


3 NO 10 TRENCH CABLES UNDERGROUND

This will make it possible to start the
pump at the house, and stop it at the
well if necessary, or to start it at the
well and stop it at the house. If the
well can be seen from the house or
buildings, a wig-wag signal will enable
you to tell whether the pump is work-
ing. Perhaps more important is a vis-
ible signal to indicate when the water
tank is full.—W.C.H.

Sawing a Pipe Square

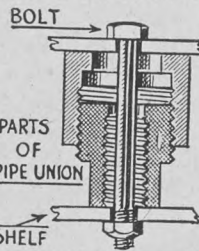
When I want to saw a pipe or shaft
squarely across so that it can be easily
threaded, I wrap a piece of writing
paper around the pipe where it is
to be cut. If the paper is laid out
smooth on the pipe with each
wrapping true to the one below, the
saw-cut will be square if the saw is
kept close to the edge of the paper.
—G.E.M.



WRAP PAPER AROUND PIPE
SAW AT EDGE FOR SQUARE

Use for Old Pipe Union

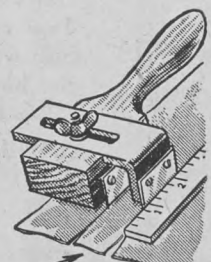
When I wanted a shim or block to
fill in a space between a shelf and a
wall, where rig-
idity was neces-
sary, I used an
old pipe union.
The threads gave
the necessary ad-
justment within a
range of about
half an inch. The
fix was substantial and looked well.
Where distances to be held are greater
than the union, a nipple and coupling
could be used in the same way.—
W.F.S.



PARTS
OF
PIPE UNION

Handy Strip Cutter

With the adjustable tools shown
herewith, I can easily cut even strips
of paper, rubber or leather from one-
quarter to two inches in width. The
hardwood handle is eight inches long
and notched out
so the metal piece
fits tightly into it.
The inside, single-
edged razor blade
fastens to the
wood with wood
screws, while the
other is attached
to the metal by
means of two
small nuts and
bolts. When using,
shift the metal
piece and set the blades to the desired
width. Now tighten the adjusting nut,
and simply let the outside blade ride
along your straight edge. The strip
thus cut will have the same width
throughout its entire length.—H.E.F.



BLADES CUT STRIP TO
DESIRED WIDTH

Smooth Barrel Top

We use our
potato barrel
every day, and
many a scratched
arm or torn sleeve
resulted from
rough edges. I
used an old gar-
den hose to make
the top edge smooth. Get a piece the
proper length, slit along one side and
crowd it down over the top edge of
the barrel and tack fast with a few
short nails. It works fine.—W.P.L.

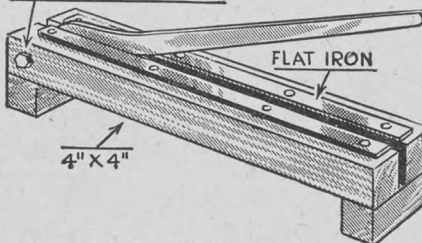


OLD HOSE
BARREL
STAVE

Cutting Heavy Sheet Metal

To cut heavy sheet metal or extra-
thick tin quickly and easily, I made
the improvised cutter illustrated. The
handle, which is curved at the bot-
tom and pivoted between the two
four-by-four's, is fashioned from heavy
flat iron and must have edges which
are square. The two flat irons which

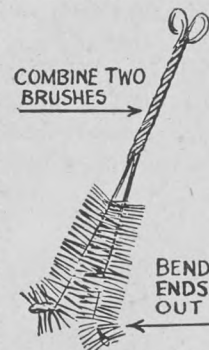
BOLT PIVOTS CUTTER



are bolted to the top of the two wood
pieces, likewise must have straight
edges, as these form the cutting edges.
Clearance should be enough so that it
will just accommodate the metal cut-
ter handle. By placing the metal sheet
on top of the flat iron and pressing
down on the four-foot handle, the
metal can be cut very easily.—H.E.F.

Separator Brush

For a really
good separator
brush, try this
hint. Take two
brushes of the
same size and
length, twist them
together as indi-
cated in the draw-
ing, and then
bend a little of
the end wire over
so that there are
more bristles at the end. This makes
it much easier to wash the disks on the
holder, since one brush is on one side
of the middle bars and the other on
the other side. Also, one can wash the
inside and outside of pieces of the
separator at the same time.—H.C.



COMBINE TWO
BRUSHES

BEND
ENDS
OUT

Improved Fork

A handy fork for use in unloading
silage, or for scooping silage or corn
from a wooden floor, can be made so
as to keep the tines from getting
caught in the
cracks. I had a
piece 3/16-inch
by one-inch scrap
iron welded across
the ends of the
tines, and then
sharpened the
front edge of this scrap iron strip, like
a shovel edge. Now the tines cannot
dig into the cracks, nor can small
objects be impaled on or between the
tines.—D.R.G.



SHARPEN EDGE

FARM IMPROVEMENT LOANS

AVAILABLE FOR:

Implements, Machinery,
Equipment.
Breeding Stock.

Construction, Repair or
Alteration of any farm
building.

Fences, Drainage, etc.

Farm Electrification.

See your friendly 'Royal'
branch manager for full
details.

SEND FOR IT
TODAY! Ask for
this booklet at
your friendly
'Royal' branch.



The
**ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA**

You can bank on the 'Royal'

LUKE'S

FIRST—For your industrial
machinery requirements.

LUKE'S ELECTRIC MOTORS
& MACHINERY CO. LTD.
318 NOTRE DAME AVE. WINNIPEG

Eclipse tools
of quality

- ★ HACK SAW BLADES
- ★ HACK SAW FRAMES
- ★ COPING SAWS
- ★ SAW SETS
- ★ MANY OTHER TOOLS

ASK AT YOUR HARDWARE STORE

PATENTS
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
FOR MEN OF IDEAS SINCE 1890
302 C.P.R. BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Beef from the Bush

Continued from page 8

and it is impossible to head them off or even keep them in sight. They also know that if they get into a thick patch of bush and stand still, that you will ride right past them. Then some will say, "How do you round them up?" We don't—we wait until winter begins to show her hand, and then the cattle round themselves up. They start drifting in in small bunches and in two or three days they are all home.

IT is a good system to build a fly shed or get them smudge-broken. A fly shed is just a rough structure of hay bales and poles. Darkness, not shelter, is needed to combat our northern bull dog flies. The flies are bad some years for almost two months. This method encourages the cows to stick around during the day and feed at night. It also makes it possible to corral them if you have any to ship. Also, it keeps them from getting too wild.

In the winter, once they start getting fed, they gentle right up, except for strangers. I have already said that the hay is nothing wonderful as compared with the old prairie wool, but what is so surprising is how quickly the cattle pick up once the green grass comes.

Up here if you have good cattle, a cow will raise a good calf, and most likely be in beef condition herself in the fall. There is much to be said in favor of tame hay and grain for feed, but until last winter we have grown neither for mature stock. Last winter we fed our calves oat and barley chop and now will continue to do so.

To anyone contemplating coming North to raise cattle, and who is already in the business, I would suggest picking about 40 head of good cows from your bunch. To those just about to start, buy as many as funds will permit up to the above number, preferably northern-raised Herefords. A good start can be made with as few as ten or 12 head; they build up very quickly.

In any case, I advise Herefords, northern-raised, if possible. They develop good size, are hardy and good rustlers, and if not dehorned, can take care of the timber wolves as a rule. Angus cattle are good and do well, but do not make the size of the whiteface. Also, their color seems to attract the bull dogs. The Shorthorn is satisfactory if raised under farm conditions, but good Shorthorns on northern feed give so much milk that one calf cannot use it all, and so you have udder trouble. Yes, I felt it coming. You say you have Shorthorns and no udder trouble; possibly your cattle are Shorthorns in name only. There are many so-called Shorthorns in the North. I think the reason for so calling them is that a Shorthorn can be almost any color.

In starting up there are several things to do. First, take time off to find a good location. Said location should have the following qualifications: good hay lands; good water supply for winter. A lake is the most satisfactory even if three or four miles from hay meadows. Several men locating in this district (Big River) built right in the meadows. It seemed sound because in the early summer there was water all around in sloughs, pot holes and creeks. In the winter, however,

these all froze solid, and cattle had to be driven two or three miles every day to water! It is easier to haul hay than water.

Rivers are not a good proposition for winter water, if deep, as there is danger in the spring when the water cuts the ice away and cattle are liable to get dunked in bunches, unless precautions are taken.

Another point to keep in mind is getting your beef to the railroad. Trucking is about the only way, so look for old logging roads, bush roads that can be improved, or country through which a good dry road can be cut.

WE have found horses the most satisfactory power for putting up hay, also for winter hauling of feed, and when not using them they can be turned out or kept in a home pasture. There are some in the district using mechanical equipment, which is very nice, but calls for the tying up of much cash for machinery which is only in use for a week or two. Besides that there are often rough spots which cause a lot of grief to power sweeps and mowers, wet spots where the tractor bogs down, where horses keep a-going.

One year when feed was scarce outside, several outfits pulled in with a lot of expensive equipment. We did not start until after they did, and we put up more hay and were home again before they finished. Then it really rained and their large piles of bales suffered badly while our stacks were safe. We use the old style Dain overshoot stacker and horse sweeps, and put up our hay cheaper and with less cash outlay.

We find round stacks easier to handle, shed rain better, and need less fencing against cattle or horses running in the meadows. There are generally some horses running all winter. For prairie cattle coming North, a good draft-free shed is a "must" the first winter. Some form of shelter is always good, though, even if the cattle don't use it much. They generally bed down on the feed ground, but there are times when a cold breeze is blowing that they like to get inside. We have gone through several winters without sheds, but it is not a good practice.

At one time we dehorned steers, but since the timber wolves took over, we leave all horns on as it is their only weapon of defence. I must admit, however, that we have no definite knowledge of wolves molesting cattle, but they have caused serious losses to farmers and other settlers, killing and maiming calves and even mature animals. The farm-raised cattle are generally smaller and weaker than the good old Herefords. If a calf lets out a bawl, cows come running from all directions, and when those old white-faces get ringy they'll tackle anything with good prospects of success.

With sheep now, that is something else. Many sheepmen used to let their sheep run at large, with only an occasional killing by a bear. A bear is easier to defeat than wolves. He generally kills only to eat. Not so the wolves; we have lost from 20 to 30 in a night by one wolf alone, more than one, of course, is worse. This is good country for sheep once the wolf is eliminated, and is certainly an easy living, as your lamb crop does not have to be carried over the winter.

TRACTION? **YES!**

LONG LIFE? **YES!**

ECONOMY? **YES!**

DOMINION ROYAL FARM TIRES
DOMINION RUBBER

DOMINION ROYAL GRIP MASTER ALL-SOIL . . . ALL-PURPOSE TRACTOR TIRES

FD52.

SEE YOUR DOMINION ROYAL FARM TIRE DEALER

STILL CANADA'S LOWEST PRICED 3-4 PLOW TRACTORS

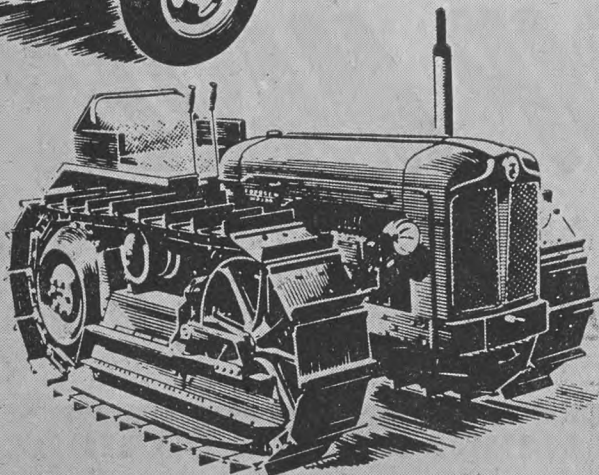
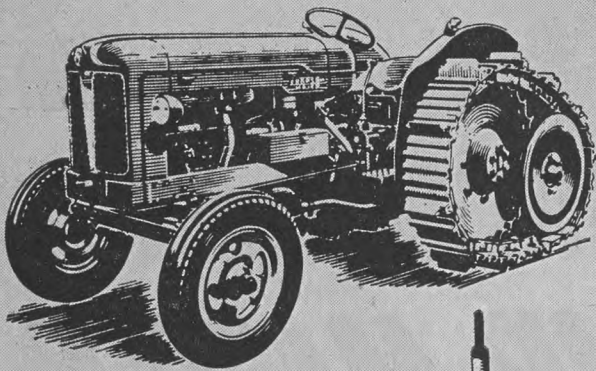
the Sensational New FORDSON MAJOR

**IT'S
HERE**

PARTS AND EXPERT
SERVICE AVAILABLE
EVERYWHERE
IN CANADA

THE NEW FORDSON MAJOR HALF-TRACK MODEL

The new Fordson Major Half-Track Model is available with solid or skeleton tracks and with gasoline or diesel engines. This modern half-track equipment is winning wide popularity with large farm operators throughout the world because of its amazing traction and manoeuvrability combined with relatively low cost. The Half-Track Model can be converted in a few hours to the standard wheeled model at reasonable cost.



THE NEW FORDSON MAJOR FULL-TRACK MODEL

The new Fordson Major Full-Track Model sets a new standard for efficient, low-cost tractor operation. This model provides maximum traction and flotation and ample ground clearance for unusual adaptability for a wide variety of applications on the farm and in industry. Available with either gasoline or diesel engines, the new Fordson Major Full-Track model embodies many new and distinctive engineering developments in the design of crawler type tractors.

DIESEL POWER

The new Fordson Major direct-injection Diesel Engine brings to Canadian farmers the last word in Diesel engineering science. This brilliant engineering accomplishment brings Diesel engine economy and performance within the grasp of every Canadian farmer. Unique design and construction of this great, new Diesel power plant simplifies service and maintenance to the point where Canadian farmers need no longer fear to take the step from gasoline to modern Diesel power.



**2 NEW
O.H.V.
ENGINES**

GASOLINE — DIESEL

The New Fordson Major offers a choice of two entirely new Overhead Valve 4-cylinder engines giving extra power with maximum economy. Use of many parts common to both engines reduces initial cost, simplifies service and cuts costs on spare parts.

**IMPROVED
BUILT-IN
HYDRAULIC
SYSTEM**

Driven by the power take-off shaft, the New Fordson Major gear-type hydraulic pump exerts a pressure of 2000 lbs. The hydraulic control is conveniently located on the right-hand side of the driver for quick, easy operation.

**"Feather-
Light"
STEERING**

The New Fordson Major is equipped with recirculatory "Ball Type" steering (24 to 1 ratio) giving feather-light, positive control under all conditions.

**QUALITY
CONSTRUCTION**

Compare the New Fordson Major's quality construction. See the attention paid to even the smallest detail of design and finish. Such extras mean added owner satisfaction and longer tractor life.

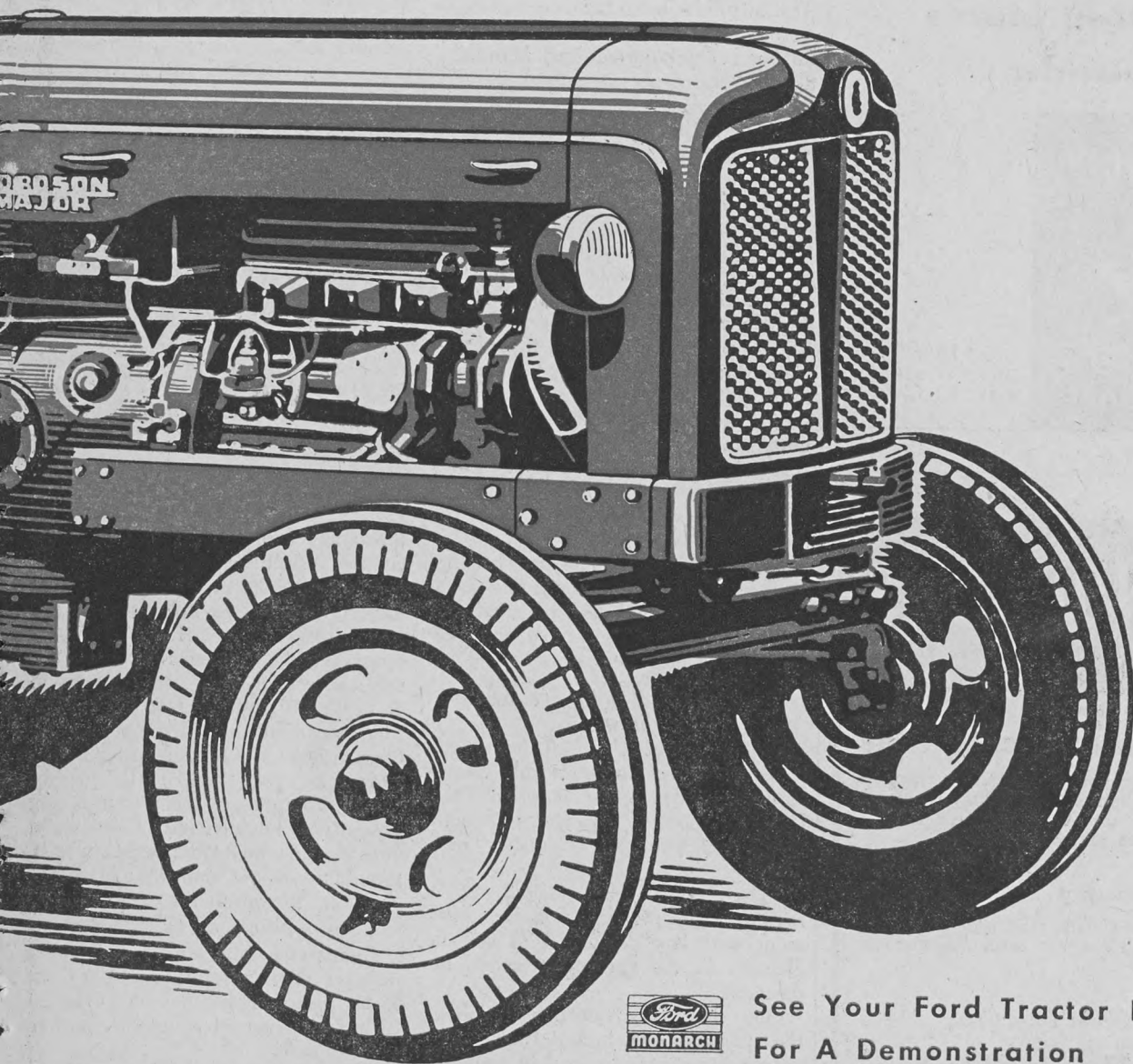
**6 SPEED
TRANSMISSION**

6 FORWARD SPEEDS 2 REVERSE SPEEDS

The new six-speed, "constant mesh" transmission gives the right gear for every job, saving time, fuel and engine wear. Extra sturdy clutch will withstand heavy shock loads, yet clutch engagement is exceptionally light and easy.

**DRIVER
COMFORT
AND
SAFETY**

Comfortable, deep pan driver's seat, large step plates, low centre of gravity, "feather-light" steering, grouped controls, powerful brakes, all contribute to the operator's comfort and safety.



See Your Ford Tractor Dealer
For A Demonstration

V CHECK...

COMPARE THESE FEATURES

- Advanced Styling
- 4-wheel Design
- Low Centre of Gravity
- Adequate Ground Clearance
- Optional Front & Rear Tire Sizes
- Adjustable Wheel Tracks
- All-Purpose, Half-Track and Full-Track Models
- Easy Mounting of Special Equipment
- "Feather-Light" Steering
- Tool Box (Complete Tool Kit)
- Powerful Steering Brakes
- Radiator Shutters controlled from driver's seat
- Full 3-4 Plow Power
- Still Lowest Priced
- Designed and Engineered for Canadian Farming
- New Overhead Valve Engines
- Choice of 2 New Engines Gasoline—Diesel
- Now! A Low-Priced Diesel
- Optional Exhaust Positions
- Greater Operating Economy
- Oil Bath Air Cleaner
- Spring Mounted Radiator
- Pressure Oil System
- Cartridge-Type Oil Filter
- Removable Wet Cylinder Sleeves
- Aluminum Pistons
- 5 Bearing Crankshaft
- 15 Gal. Fuel Tank with safety reserve
- Centrifugal & Vacuum Operated Distributor
- Pressurized Cooling System
- 12 Volt Electrical System
- Electric Starting
- Full Lighting System
- Electric Horn
- High - Low Beam Headlights
- Battery Readily Accessible & Heat Protected
- 2-Speed Belt Pulley
- P.T.O. and Safety Guard
- New, Built-In Hydraulic System
- Automatic Safety Clutch Release
- 3-Point Implement Linkage
- Turnbuckle Check Chains
- 6-Speed Transmission 6 Forward—2 Reverse
- Swinging Drawbar with Vertical Adjustment

**THE
NEW**

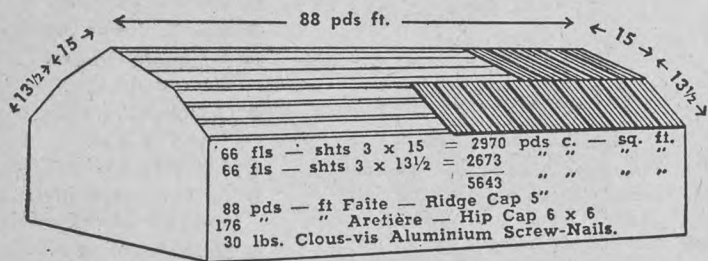
FORDSON MAJOR



ALUMINUM SHEETS

or STEEL GALVANIZED SHEETS

Corrugated and Ribbed for
ROOFING and SIDING



Sheet 5 to 15 ft. lengths — 36" cover 32" wide 24-gauge
Send roof measurements for free estimate and illustrated folder, giving full information.

Samples on request — Immediate Delivery from Stock

A. L. GONNEVILLE MFG.

DEPT. 3

CHARETTE, P.Q.



**Largest makers of
printing plates
in Canada**

RAPID GRIP AND

Batten

R. A. BATTEN President

LIMITED

FROM COAST TO COAST

HEAD OFFICE
300 BAY STREET
TORONTO

FARMER'S HANDBOOKS

"Guides To Better Farming"

No. 5—Farmer's Handbook On Soils And Crops—25c

A book on Western farming conditions, giving invaluable information on types of soil, erosion, erosion control, maintaining soil fertility, moisture conservation, forage crops and soil fertility, seed cleaning, weed control, pests and diseases of field crops, etc. Price only 25c postpaid.

No. 6—Farmer's Handbook On Poultry—25c

Poultry housing, culling poultry, breeding and chick care, egg production, producing for meat, poultry feeding, pests and diseases, concerning turkeys, raising geese. Price only 25c postpaid.

Order By Number — Send Your Order Direct To:

The Country Guide Book Dept.

WINNIPEG

CANADA

To The Country Guide Book Department, Winnipeg, Canada.

I enclose _____ Please send me in return

books number _____

Name _____

P.O. _____ Prov. _____

● This feature is furnished monthly
by United Grain Growers Limited

MONTHLY

Western Crop Conditions

Recent heavy rains over many sections of western Canada have materially brightened the prospects of a good cereal crop this year. While there may be some areas still requiring moisture, the most recent reports indicate that the driest areas, southwestern Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan, have received good rains in the past twenty-four hours. The picture at the end of the third week in June is generally bright. The Alberta Department of Agriculture report on agricultural conditions states that the prospects for a crop in Alberta this year may be described as excellent.

Crops are presently well advanced and, in southern Manitoba, early sown wheat and barley are now heading out. This is one of the earliest dates on record for this section of the West and it is highly probable that some harvesting operations will be underway in the latter part of July.

The total moisture supply, surface and subsoil, is above normal in Alberta and Saskatchewan but below normal in Manitoba. Spring rainfall since April 1, however, has been considerably below normal for the period. At mid-June Alberta had received only 41 per cent of normal, Saskatchewan 60 per cent of normal and Manitoba 36 per cent of normal rainfall for the period. Because spring rains were late in arriving this year, some late sown grain in the drier portions of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta has germinated unevenly.

Damage by pests has been relatively light this spring. However, some reseeded was made necessary in Alberta because of wireworms activity and cutworms have been reported to be doing some damage in Saskatchewan. Many of the early seeded crops, particularly in the West, are very weedy and the Alberta report suggests that more acreage will be sprayed with 2,4-D this year than ever before. Some fields badly infested with wild oats have been reseeded.

The prospects for hay and pasture crops vary considerably and the variation sharply reflects the rainfall received. Hay crops have suffered particularly in Manitoba.

International Wheat Council Statement

Following the close of the eighth session of the International Wheat Council on May 9, the chairman of the Council issued the following statement with regard to the Council's proceedings:

"The council has carried out a review of the provisions of the agreement and has decided that certain changes in the agreement would be desirable.

"On the major question of price, the Council concluded that fuller examination was required of some of the factors affecting the maximum, and minimum prices to be incorporated in an extended agreement. The Council wished to examine further, among other things, whether at stated intervals there should be an automatic variation of maximum and minimum prices based on some index which would reflect changes in the general price level.

"The Council decided to set up a continuing committee to investigate

this question of flexibility and other matters which require to be further explored before the Council can reach conclusions upon them. This committee will report to the next regular bi-annual session of the Council which will begin on the 1st July next.

"Under a provision of the present agreement, the Council is under obligation to communicate to the exporting and importing countries, not later than the 31st July, 1952, its recommendations regarding the extension of the agreement beyond the 31st July, 1953, when the present agreement expires. It will therefore be for the Council during its regular session in July to make recommendations on this subject. These are expected to be of an interim character and the Council's detailed recommendations on amendments to the agreement, including those on maximum and minimum prices, will be for decision when the Council resumes its eighth session late in 1952."

Speaking to the House of Commons on May 26, Trade Minister Howe stated that the Canadian delegation went to London prepared to negotiate a renewal of the agreement. He said the Canadian delegation "took the position that a substantial increase in prices was justified in a renewed agreement and made proposals along that line." Australia and the United States also advanced proposals for a substantially higher price range.

He indicated a wide gap between the respective views of the exporting and importing countries as to the level of the price range for a renewed agreement. This disparity of views, stated Mr. Howe, was not surprising considering that a new agreement would not come into effect until August, 1953. The Minister emphasized the fact that no country indicated an unwillingness to continue the agreement.

Trade comment has attributed the impasse, either rightly or wrongly, to the political implications of the forthcoming presidential election in the United States and to the desire of the importing countries to see how the 1952 crops turn out before committing themselves. A further reason for the reluctance of the importing nations to conclude an agreement at the present time may be found in the recent decline in general wholesale price levels. They may feel, that if the present trend continues, their bargaining power will be increased accordingly, and an agreement obtained at a level something below that asked by the exporting nations at the recent Wheat Council meeting.

Russia has again attracted attention in grain trade circles. Broomhall's *Corn Trade News* reports the following excerpt from a recent issue of a German milling paper:

"Moscow is greatly interested in the World Wheat Conference and has already offered delivery of 100 million bushels of wheat below world prices. At the recent Moscow Conference, the German Federal Republic is said to have been offered grain, petroleum, manganese and chrome in exchange for turbines and mining equipment."

When negotiations for the present International Wheat Agreement were

under way in 1948, the U.S.S.R. was invited to take part and was asked to accept a quota of 60 million bushels per year. This she refused.

No completely authoritative figures are available on the Soviet Republics and any deductions made from such figures are, at the best, only guesses. However, if the report of Russian interest in the International Wheat Conference is true, and if she has available for export 100 million bushels, a substantial improvement in her supply position is indicated. Russia's exports of wheat through her Black Sea ports have been estimated as 11 million bushels in 1949-50, 20 million bushels in 1950-51, and during the current crop year as possibly approaching 40 million bushels. Again these figures are not necessarily accurate.

She has almost certainly been able to sell any surplus at something above the International Agreement price, but in view of altered circumstances may be willing and even anxious to become a member to the Agreement. Russia requires grain and grain products to exchange for both raw materials and manufactured products of the dollar and sterling areas. To this end she has attempted to improve agricultural production, and if the Moscow reports can be accepted, has achieved considerable success. Other reports suggest a decline in wheat production, but if crop varieties have been improved and acreages increased, she will almost certainly have a surplus of wheat at some future period.

In the event of substantial surpluses Russia might consider the Agreement to her own general interests. In this respect she may be impressed by the fact that importing countries desire a continuation of the Agreement and also by virtue of the request for higher prices by the exporting group. Russian action in the wheat export field could prove interesting during the next few years.

Senators Would Restrict Imports of Feed Grains

*Attempts by two Republican Senators from the Dakotas to restrict the entry of Canadian feed grains into the United States provide evidence of the resurgence of protectionism in certain sections of our neighbor country to the south. Offered as an amendment to the Defence Production Act of 1950, the proposed legislation would not only continue the present import bans on dairy products but would place restrictions on imports of wheat, oats, rye and barley in uses other than for human consumption.

Legislation extending the Defence Production Act as approved by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee would ease the ban on dairy products and would make all such restrictions subject to review by the tariff commission and subsequent discretionary action by the chief executive. However, the bill proposed by the Dakota senators returns to the existing language of the law which imposes import restrictions when the secretary of agriculture finds that imports (1) adversely affect domestic production; (2) interfere with orderly marketing and storage of these products, or (3) hinder operations of price support programs.

Senator Young, prime mover of the amendment, has consistently advo-

cated restrictions on imports of feed grains on the grounds that such imports deprive U.S. producers of parity prices for their produce.

This amendment is unlikely to gain congressional approval however, since the deficit feeding areas of the nation value these imports as a break on high feed costs. During 1951-52 the feed supply situation has been fairly tight and has been chiefly relieved by imports of Canadian oats, barley and feed wheat. Present indications, according to *The Feed Situation*, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, point to a continuation of this situation during the 1952-53 feeding season. The report predicts, that unless the growing season is unusually favorable, feed grain prices will probably remain above the 1952 support level.

Feed grain acreage has diminished by 1.5 million acres. It has been estimated that this year's reserves of feed grains will be down to approximately 20 million tons, less than two months' supply. Stocks per grain-consuming animal are some ten per cent smaller than in 1951 and 15 per cent smaller than in 1950.

Under these circumstances, and in the face of a growing population, one might expect the U.S. Congress to defeat the proposed legislation.

This market has been a valuable one for the farmers of western Canada and there is no doubt that the United States as a whole has benefitted from this trade. Canadians and Americans alike, should make every effort to keep these trade channels open.

*As this goes to press we are advised that the Young amendment to the Defense Production Act has been defeated by the U.S. Senate.

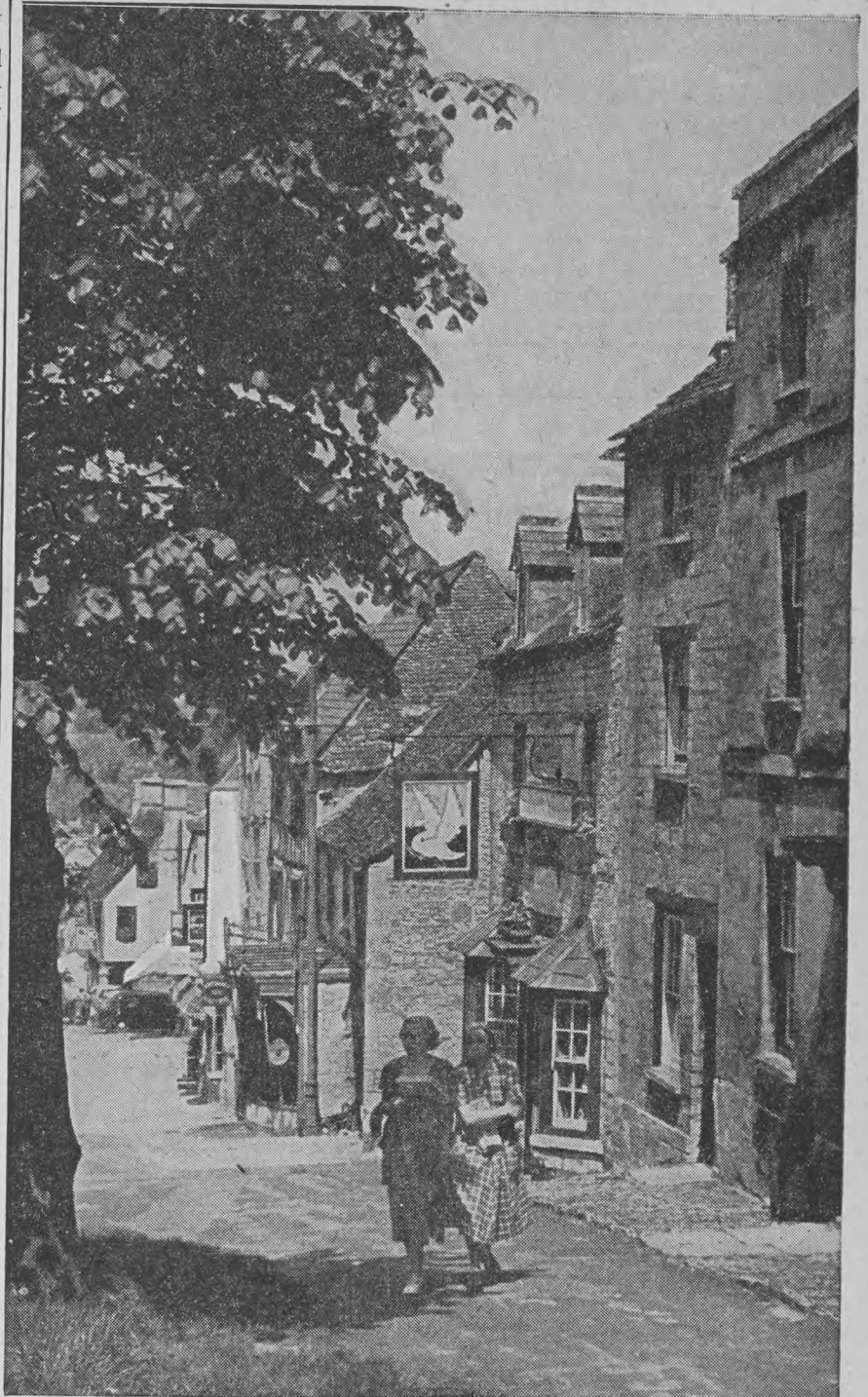
Overseas Trade in Grains Continues Strong

Overseas demand for Canadian grains continues strong. From the commencement of the crop season to June 5, over 40 million bushels of barley have been shipped out, compared with eight million bushels for the same period last year. During this period some ten million bushels have been exported to the United States for domestic use. Large quantities have gone to Belgium and Japan, with some of the shipments going to the former country for redistribution on the continent.

During the period from August 1, 1951, to April 30, 1952, over ten million bushels of barley were dispatched to Belgium and nearly seven million bushels to Japan. Some 7,500,000 bushels were cleared through British ports and two million bushels through Netherland ports during the same period.

Canadian oats have also shown reasonably satisfactory movement since the beginning of the crop year. From August 1 to June 5, 43 million bushels were shipped to the U.S. and more than nine million bushels were shipped overseas.

Farm marketings of grains in western Canada continue in relatively heavy volume and at June 12 had reached a total for the crop year of approximately 620 million bushels of all grains compared with 480 million bushels last year. It is estimated that another 100 million bushels remain on farms for delivery.



OFF THE BEATEN TRACK. Deep in the heart of Britain's green and pleasant countryside are hundreds of peaceful villages and hamlets, untouched by time. Plan now, to come and explore historic, hospitable Britain. Meet the friendly British people. Pictured above is the lovely Cotswold town of Burford, Oxon.

The Old Country ... take that trip this fall!

Come to Britain *this fall* . . . for the most wonderful vacation of your life. With their mild fall weather, England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are ideal lands for farm folk to visit, when the harvest is in. Whenever you come . . . there's so much to see in compact 600 mile long Britain. Wherever you go . . . you'll walk in ancient places, famous in history, literature and legend. In busy cities or old-world country places, you'll enjoy a warm welcome from friends eager to show you how Britain farms and to take you to see the sights and scenes famous throughout the centuries. Food is plentiful in hotels and restaurants. Favourable exchange rates will give your dollars extra value in shops, hotels, restaurants, theatres and on transportation in Britain. For all information about Britain and forthcoming events in Britain, ask your travel agent for these booklets or write direct for your free copies, to The British Travel Association, (Dept. CG/1) 372 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, or 331 Dominion Square Building, Montreal, P.Q.



Come to Britain

SAVE DOLLARS IN COMBINING

Some farmers lose up to \$400.00 per car on their barley because of improper harvesting methods.

Come to one of the Barley Field Days and see an expert demonstrate the proper adjustments for barley swathing and combining.

Russell, Manitoba	July 14th	Nipawin, Saskatchewan	July 29th
Benito, Manitoba	July 15th	Kelvington, Saskatchewan	July 30th
Sandy Lake, Manitoba	July 17th	Norquay, Saskatchewan	July 31st
Tisdale, Saskatchewan	July 28th	Kamsack, Saskatchewan	August 1st
		Saltcoats, Saskatchewan	August 2nd

Prominent Barley Scientists, Agricultural Engineers, Maltsters and Machinery Experts will be there to assist you in saving dollars.

For further information call your Elevator Operator, Agricultural Representative; write the Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, or the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

BARLEY IMPROVEMENT INSTITUTE

206 GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

WELCOME TO SASKATCHEWAN



We wish you success in your plans for the future. And included in these, of course, will be the very important one of PROTECTION for yourself and your loved ones under the ...

SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL SERVICES PLAN

Here's how the S.H.S.P. affects YOU ...

★ You become liable for hospitalization tax on the first day of the seventh calendar month following your entry into the province.

★ You should pay your tax BEFORE the first day of the seventh calendar month following your entry into the province. Coverage for hospital bills will then be provided by the PLAN as from the first day of the seventh calendar month after your arrival.

★ The regular annual tax rate is \$10 for adults and \$5 for each dependent under 18 years. The maximum tax is \$30 for any taxpayer, his spouse, dependents under 18 years, dependents between 18 and 21 attending educational institutions, and incapacitated children over 18 years.

★ You pay your tax at the local collection office of the city, town, village, rural municipality or local improvement district in which you reside.

ENJOY YOUR STAY IN SASKATCHEWAN AND PROTECT THE WELFARE OF YOUR FAMILY BY ...

PAYING YOUR TAX

SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL SERVICES PLAN

Farm Radio Forum

Continued from page 7

anecdotes which help to promote the necessary agreement."

Of these discussions, Mrs. Keall also says: "Within the groups are persons of uncertain opinions. In the friendly and constructive atmosphere, each member in our forum gradually became sure of himself, more aware of his value to the group, and more capable of expressing himself. The stimulus came from the monthly round-up in the provincial secretary's weekly report. This learning to think together is not a tangible thing. It is a delicate matter that must be handled gently, without harsh words or argument . . . Thus, a guided discussion group presents a wonderful opportunity to practice our democratic way of life."

A somewhat different view is expressed from a forum in another part of Saskatchewan:

"One of the revelations of our discussion group is the small number of people who have accurate information on any subject. The amount of vague information was immense, and the varied thinking on the ideas was outstanding. But for all that, you cannot underestimate these ideas, because they find voice in the forum."

"We have . . . come together socially and have discussed topics of mutual interest to the best of our ability . . . This is the achievement of the forum in our district. It sounds small, but to get a group representing several nationalities and various religions together at all is a major accomplishment. The one unifying interest we all have is agriculture; and the fact that we meet to discuss it will make us more aware of what we see and hear."

SEVERAL essayists have referred to practical community projects which have grown out of forum discussions. A. W. Williamson, Loon Lake, Saskatchewan, says:

" . . . Any community project reawakens interest in the community itself, and often leads to further steps. There are communities from coast to coast which have organized, discussed and worked out ways to improve their surroundings. From Farm Forums have grown community halls, fire prevention, school improvements, travelling libraries, credit unions, charitable works and numerous other programs. Not only does the idea often come from the forum, but also many of the workers—men and women prepared to carry out the idea. With the help of the radio broadcast, these new ideas are spread out, to take root again in many different communities."

From another comes the suggestion of still more projects: travelling and box libraries, music and drama festivals, physical training and handicrafts demonstrations. "The universities and art boards can be relied on for help and useful information on these projects. Furthermore, calf, grain and tractor clubs can be organized for the children, sponsored by a forum group, and with the help of the agricultural representative for the district."

WHAT can be said of the limitations of National Farm Radio Forum? Some contributors explored this aspect of the problem more fully than others. Here is one, for example, from Alberta, who examines this aspect of the subject from the grass roots:



There was no radio to give weather-warnings when I was a boy. By the time Uncle Jim "saw" the big wind coming we barely had time to prop some fence rails against the big bank-barn doors, pray and hang on. Back in the bush, as we watched, trees were falling like tenpins, and all around us wood shingles were flying thicker than crows at corn-seeding. (Seems like for months after, we gathered shingles in baskets and stacked them in the woodshed for kindling.)

Uncle Jim had modern J-M Asphalt shingles put on afterwards. Said it was "just as easy and quick to lay a good roof while you're at it" and "the good one was there to stay awhile".

What makes a "good" roof? "A roof that gives the most protection with the least trouble for the longest time" seems a pretty fair answer. Johns-Manville's Slatekote Roofing, for example. This is a weather-tight, fire-resistant roll roofing with a thick coat of colourful mineral granules, put there to keep the protective asphalt coating from drying out. Another is J-M Asbestos Roll Roofing. This is based on heavy felt made of asbestos; fireproof, rotproof, and double-coated for extra heavy duty.

You can get beauty in a good roof too! Johns-Manville makes several kinds of Asphalt Shingles that give both protection and beauty to a building.

For our own house, I chose Killarney Green J-M Asphalt Shingles. You might prefer one of the many other colours available. They're all equally attractive and economical—easy to put on, too!

First chance you get, take a look at any roll roofings you have on the place. If they're starting to dry out give them a good roof coating. It adds years to the roof's life. Johns-Manville makes several kinds of roof coatings and your J-M dealer will tell you which is best for your own purpose. For bad cracks, repairing flashings, etc., get some J-M Roof Putty. It comes in gallon tins, or you can get easy-handled tubes of Caulking Putty for small jobs.

HOW TO MEASURE A ROOF

Multiply the length of the roof (X) by the length of the rafter (Y) then multiply that total by two.

This gives you the number of square feet in the whole roof. To find the number of "squares" of roofing needed (any type) simply divide the total square feet by 100. (A "square" of roofing covers an area of 100 square feet.)

Most J-M dealers keep a supply of booklets about J-M Roofings on hand. There's a lot of useful information in those booklets and they're free for the asking. You can also get them by writing to Canadian Johns-Manville, Dept. 183, 199 Bay St., Toronto.



B-599

Johns-Manville
ROOFING
MATERIALS

"The very excellence of its presentation tends to limit its audience to those farmers and families who really have the least need for it, since their intellectual life is so lively as to provide its own stimuli. A farmer like one of our neighbors, who is grass-roots smart, but who is unable to write more than his own name, or the boy who quit school last year at Grade VI, yet has the makings of a fine rural citizen, would probably get a lot of benefit from the discussion of home, farm and marketing problems. They are, unfortunately, scared away by the apparent snob appeal of the forum. Space is too limited to begin even to explore the ramifications of this phase of Farm Forum, but it does bear thinking about.

"The second limitation more or less substantiates the first. Those farmers who could benefit most from it are generally on too poor farms and have too many chores, to be able to attend meetings. We tried for two years to organize a forum in our district. No telephones made the preliminary spadework very much more difficult. The reasons we got for non-participation were about as follows, some families having two or more: too many chores, and the program starts too early; too highbrow; houses too small, if forum had to meet there; too many small children; poor roads; and no transportation." Yet, to this contributor, Farm Radio Forum is "a magnificent experiment," and will work itself out of its difficulties "by the same application of careful, intelligent, group-study techniques that it already uses so effectively."

W. A. Drysdale, Neepawa, Manitoba, presents this difficulty: "Farm Forums, as they are made up now, of groups of individuals in communities spread throughout the province, need continuous pressure to keep them in operation. The number of forums in Manitoba has dropped drastically from the peak. A strong field force, organizing and keeping forums in operation, seems necessary, if any considerable benefit to the community is to be looked for. Continuity is an essential because the results of the forum are intangible."

SEVERAL contributors stressed the point of leadership. Mr. Williamson, for example, emphasizes the view that, as forums depend on local leadership, the leadership that rises is the most effective. "Sometimes, though," he adds, "there is local jealousy and . . . those who lead the group and keep it active, too often have a thankless job. The forums break up,

First Prize Essay

Continued from page 7

the lecture form, the listening forums do their own arguing and we get a better-balanced report. Dramatization has been very effective, when well done, but possibly creates an emotional atmosphere that affects reports. The straight discussion, when all sides are fairly developed, is probably more educational. Nevertheless, if, as often happens, the broadcast is "loaded" in favor of a certain theory or idea, it loses much of its value. In any case, I still weigh carefully, and appreciate, the Forum reports.

I have learned much of other provinces, their ways and their problems, through the Forum. Here again, caution has to be exercised in accepting

lose interest, or become just a social gathering. I believe that some personal contact between forums, and a closer contact with some central department, would be an encouragement to local leaders. Of course, this idea requires careful handling. There should be no suggestion of ideas and plans being made by a central authority and passed out to the groups. It should be in the nature of closer association between the interested parties: perhaps an annual meeting of forum officers over a large district, or provincially, could meet this need."

Inherent in all the essays submitted was the need in rural areas for the help and satisfaction which some such program as National Farm Radio Forum could bring to many more groups than are now enlisted in the program. Nor was there apparent any general appreciation of the serious limitations imposed upon the program by the general lack of interest in learning, of which some contributors complained. Some essayists made little or no attempt to look beyond the community with which they were most immediately concerned. None, it was noted, faced squarely the problem of whether the organization of forums is, or should be, a self-help proposition. Also, none explained or attempted to explain why, after 11 years of operation, the four western provinces combined had less than 200 registered forum groups, all told; or, why Ontario had 62 per cent of all registered forums in 1951-52.

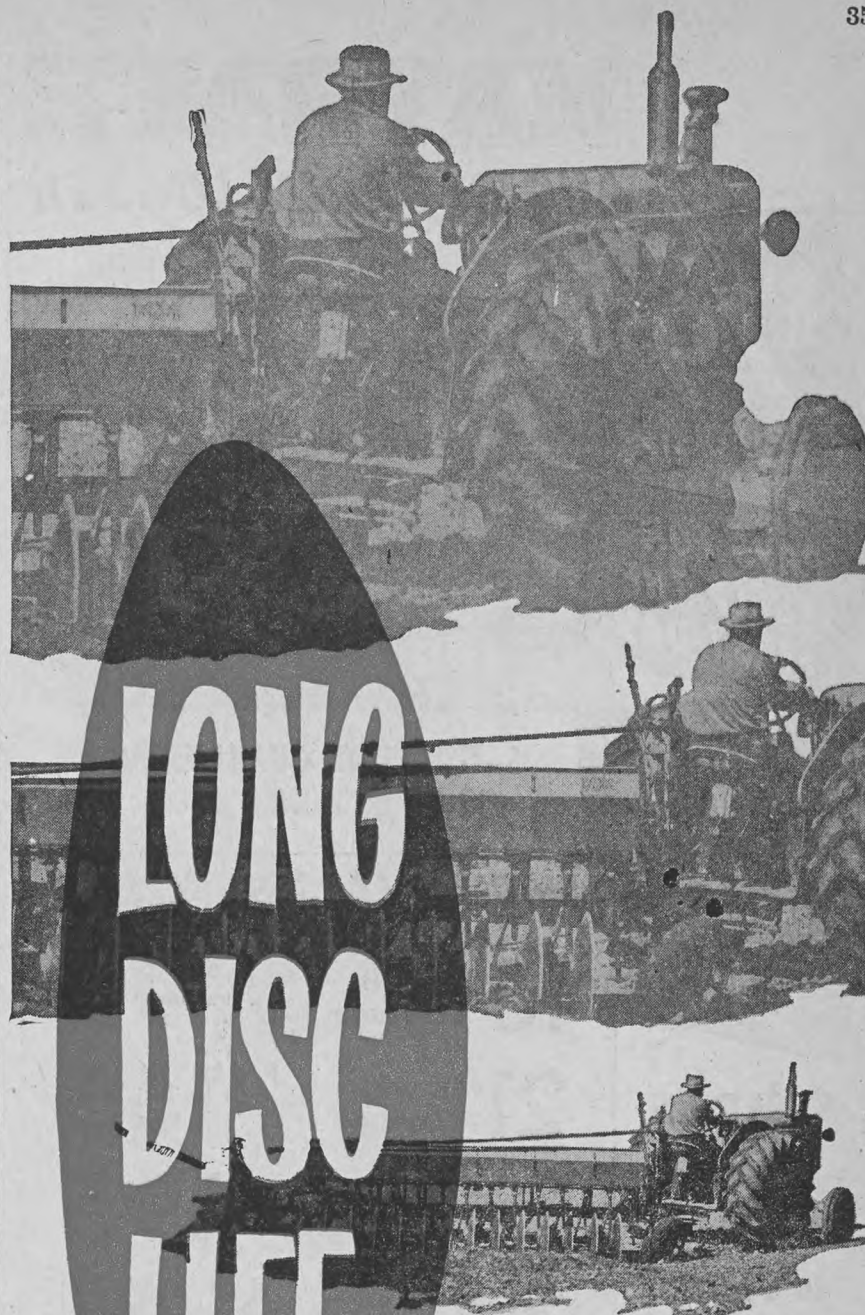
The views which have been incorporated in this article are, we believe, as representative of those presented in the essays as can be included in a single article. The views of those who contributed essays to the contest probably include the views of most forum groups. Too, it is reasonably safe to suggest that the future of Farm Radio Forum is under critical study at the present time by the three sponsoring organizations, as much as by the Board of Management of the UNESCO Study.

It has been suggested that National Farm Radio Forum is a unique experiment in adult education. There can be no doubt that this is true, but, equally, the results of 11 years of continuous effort, if expressed as the number of forums organized annually, indicate quite clearly that it is still in the experimental stage. Some magic formula is still required to lift Farm Radio Forum out of the vale of indifference in which it seems to rest onto the upland of popularity, which its concept would appear to merit.

the opinions expressed as universal. But I do feel that through National Farm Radio Forum we can come to understand each other better, and more unity grows out of this understanding than can be effected by farm organizations alone.

It is astonishing that, after ten years of the Forum, so many farmers still know little about it. Too many don't even listen. In my own community, for instance, only the odd family tunes in on the Forum. This may be due to our having no local farm organization to promote the forum habit. On the other hand, many of our townspeople are regular and enthusiastic listeners, which should do much toward giving them a better understanding of rural problems.

Moreover, the townspeople make better critics of the program than



Pictured is the Minneapolis-Moline UTS-LP Gas Tractor and Wheatland Plow. Minneapolis-Moline is one of the many big name farm equipment manufacturers using LaBelle discs as standard equipment.

is 75% OF THE VALUE of a harrow or plow to me


You have heard your neighbors say it . . . you've probably said it yourself. Long disc life is important in the value you get from a disc harrow or plow.

And the most important factor in a disc is quality steel.

The quality steel which we use in the manufacture of LaBelle discs is made in our own mills by skilled steel craftsmen. Many of our people, their sons and grandsons, have been continuously employed in the

manufacture of LaBelle discs for three generations. It is their skill and patience plus everlasting control and testing of every manufacturing step that results in fine steel . . . in extra disc life.

This extra life offered by LaBelle discs means extra value for a LaBelle equipped disc harrow or plow. LaBelle discs are available for every disc harrow or plow ever made.

Look for the triangular trade mark  of LaBelle.

CRUCIBLE

first name in special purpose steels

52 years of *Fine* steelmaking

AGRICULTURAL STEELS

CRUCIBLE STEEL COMPANY OF AMERICA, GENERAL SALES OFFICES, OLIVER BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.
STAINLESS • REX HIGH SPEED • TOOL • ALLOY • MACHINERY • SPECIAL PURPOSE STEELS

MAYRATH

AUGER GRAIN LOADER

FROM
\$79⁵⁰*
16 FT. SIZE

**PAYS FOR
ITSELF THE
FIRST DAY**

**A BOY
CAN OPERATE**

**Moves
25 bu. per
minute**

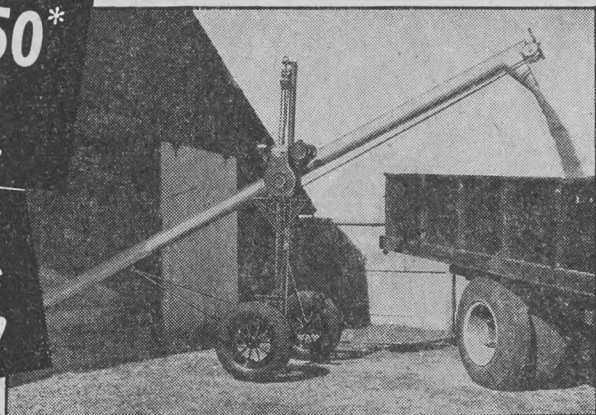
SIMPLE

★
**Nothing
to Grease**

★
Save Work!

★
Save Time!

★
Save Money!



**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
OR YOUR MONEY BACK!**

WORLD'S LARGEST SELLING

Dodge City prices

16 Ft. with Carriage . . . \$99

21 Ft. with Carriage . . . \$165

27 Ft. with Carriage . . . \$195

34 Ft. with Carriage . . . \$245

41 Ft. with Carriage . . . \$295

*Canadian Prices \$9.00 higher per loader

★
Distributed Throughout Canada by
WESTERN AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY CO., LTD.
Winnipeg

KERN FARM EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.
Regina and Saskatoon

UNITED MACHINE DISTRIBUTORS, LTD.
Calgary, Lethbridge & Edmonton

H. L. TURNER CO., LTD.
Blenheim, Ont.

B. C. TRACTOR EQUIPMENT, LTD.
Vancouver

FORANO, LTD.
Plessisville, Que.

MAYRATH INC., DODGE CITY, KANSAS, U.S.A.

farmers, because they are less vitally concerned, and consequently less biased. Some of them have been quick to observe whenever the broadcasters have slipped up on impartiality. This is most helpful and constructive in working out such an experiment. For there is inherent danger that it can be "used" rather than be useful.

There have been times when the broadcasts were decidedly pro-labor, in an attempt to bring labor and farmers together. More recently, there has been a tendency to defend and promote existing marketing practices, rather than to examine fairly and appraise them. In the series just closed, I feel a great opportunity was lost, because the broadcasts on co-operation were so transparently designed to gloss over defects and failures. They certainly did not come to grips with our "gripes."

The broadcast, "What's Wrong with Our Farm Organizations?" was an outstanding example. Surely it was futile to ask two farm editors and a pool publicity man to discuss this growing problem, if a solution were being sought. Much better to have farmers themselves, especially those who do not support their own organizations, to tell us what they find wrong. Their disillusionment is what we need to

examine if it is ever to be cured.

Personally, I like a discussion to be a discussion, not a eulogy. I cannot remember that the farm forum broadcasts were so much of the latter when they first started. If they are to become a source of indoctrination and propaganda, they could be the most dangerous of weapons in the hands of the unscrupulous. For the very reason that the National Farm Radio Forum is supposed to be above such tactics, it might not be suspected until irreparable harm were done. Publishing the broadcasts and the Forum reports at the end of each series, so that they could be studied from "cold print" which is bound to show up any lapses, would do much to safeguard this valuable experiment.

I do not think the Forum has changed rural life to an appreciable extent yet. Its chief impact so far is the influence it has on government and farm leaders who accept it as "farm opinion." I have great hope that in time the Forum will be just that, and to such an extent we can all rely on it. Though I doubt if it has reached that stage yet, I do value it so much that I want to see its weaknesses corrected as soon as possible. The National Farm Radio Forum is good enough to be worth improving.

Ship of the Desert

Modern mechanization is encroaching on the ancient domain of the camel

by CAPT. T. KERR RITCHIE

CAMELS are always grumbling and biting beneath their burdens. Some are more morose and wicked than others, but I've never met an amiable, gentle camel. The Arabs love their horses as they love their children, but they treat the all-necessary ship of the desert as they treat their mother-in-law. Naturally the camel becomes vindictive and cares for nobody, as nobody cares for him.

Not long ago there was a famous—or infamous—beast in government service in India. His temper was a cyclone in camel skin. He was hated, yet much admired, for he had killed two men. So his driver put a cluster of ostrich feathers on his head, marched him invariably at the head of the caravan, and told of his deeds with exaltation.

A distinguished English official approached the man one day, and in course of volubly relating all about his beast's exploits the driver momentarily forgot his charge. The camel lunged at him open-mouthed, but the driver was quicker. He jumped aside, then literally flew at the camel's head, seizing its pendulous upper lip with one bare hand, placing it between his teeth and shaking it violently. At this indignity the camel, killer of two, knew its master, became quiet as a lamb, and was docility itself.

Contrary to general belief the camel is not abstemious, but a heavy, regular drinker, and in preparation for a long journey it is watered at ever-increasing intervals, until it can fast for many days. Immediately before starting, a draught is given, mixed with salt, so that the camel drinks heavily and stores its cells to capacity. Thirty or forty in number these cells are shaped like round tobacco pouches. When distended, one cell will hold three gallons—but much less than this when

all are filled. The camel can open and close each cell at will, much as the hive-bee uses its honey bag, so that it can empty any cell into the digestive portion of its interior and so with marvellous ingenuity and scrupulous economy, maintain its water supply and sustain its life.

What would be a rich abundance for a horse or a cow would not be acceptable to a camel. For him the lush grass of the meadow is not food; give him the prickliest thorn, the scrubbiest thistle-like growth, and camel paradise is there. The Arabian or Bactrian camel will stride across a field ready for hay-making, paddle through a running brook (which camels abominate) to reach a hedge composed of forbidding briar and bramble, and feast with rapture. They luxuriate on bitter weeds and horrid, filthy mineralized water.

For thousands of years the camel was the most distinctive feature of the African, Arabian, or Asiatic deserts. Without it there would have been no traffic through endless stretches of waste and sand. But modern progress is gradually eliminating the camel from the commercial life of the East, and that other "internal combustion engine"—the motor car—is his inexorable enemy.

Nowadays you find stray camels in Arizona and New Mexico; they toil in Karachi or Zanzibar, and sweat in southern Italy or freeze in Manchuria. They are valued servants in the Canary Isles, and esteemed friends of carrier and cultivator in Spain. Actually the Bactrian camel in a wild state is yet found in remote parts of Tibet, whilst others of the tribe carry wire which fences Australian ranges from rabbits. The camel was the servant of man before sails for ships were known to speed up transport; it has survived through all the ages.



**HOT, TIRED
FEET?**

Soothe them
quickly and effectively.
Get fast-drying Minard's
Liniment—rub it on. Feel
the coolness—get relief, quick!

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
MINIMENT

Does Nickel pay taxes?



"They sure do, son. In 1951, for instance, the Nickel Company paid over 48 million dollars in income taxes. Everybody has to help pay the cost of Government. All of us pay some share in income taxes, sales taxes and many other kinds of taxes. The industries in this country do pay a large part of the cost of Government."



"Well, how much tax does Nickel pay?"

"I guess it would be pretty hard to figure out all the taxes, but Uncle Jim, who is an accountant, told me that the Nickel Company paid \$3.30 per share in income taxes last year but the owners got only \$2.60."



CANADIAN
Nickel



"The Romance of Nickel"
a 60 page book fully illustrated,
will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited • 25 King Street West, Toronto

Globelite
EV-R-FUL
BATTERIES



- Rugged, Dependable!
- Need water only a few times a year!
- Widely used in farm vehicles!

Globelite
BATTERIES LIMITED
WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

Chemical Soil Conditioners

New chemicals may help to resolve the problem of maintaining sticky soils in good tilth

ADVANCES in agricultural chemistry have produced chemical plant foods that will grow crops with no soil present; herbicides have been developed that will destroy weeds and not damage crops; and now a soil conditioner has been found that will alter a hard crusty soil to one of good tilth.

Structure is the arrangement of soil particles. In a soil with a good structure these particles are gathered into stable aggregations of soil par-

universities and at the experimental farms located at Lethbridge, Swift Current, Brandon and Morden. Limited work is being done at the other experimental stations.

The most ambitious program is being undertaken by the Soils Department of the University of Manitoba's Faculty of Agriculture. The work is under the direction of Dr. R. A. Hedlin of the Soils Department and Kurt Schreiber of the Manitoba Sugar Company. The Krilium is being



Dr. R. A. Hedlin, center, discusses soil structure with two associates.

ticles varying in size from a pinhead to the size of a pea. Such aggregations should resist the tendency to break up, as when a slaked clay soil dries out it becomes as hard as a rock and is not a good environment for plant growth.

The new chemical will collect a clay soil into aggregates that do not readily break down. The original conditioner was produced by the Monsanto Chemical Company; the trade name of their product is Krilium. Initial reports indicate that it will make sticky, clay soils as easy to work on as loam; that it will bind the surface of clay soils and help reduce erosion; that it will so loosen a soil that it will absorb water readily, and will permit air to penetrate to the root zones of growing plants.

Canadian Industries Limited and American Cyanamid Company are now producing soil conditioners. None of the companies are into volume production and very little will be sold in 1952. Added to this the price of Krilium—at approximately \$2.00 a pound—is prohibitively high for field-scale applications.

The soil conditioners are expected to partly take the place of vegetable matter—manure, crop residue, peat moss, compost and the like. Such vegetable matter will bind soil into aggregates, but will succumb to bacterial action in a year or two and the beneficial effects will be lost. It is claimed that the new soil conditioners are from 100 to 1,000 times more effective than vegetable matter and will resist bacterial attacks for a number of years. It is known that the effects of Krilium will last for two-and-a-half years and is estimated that it may last twice this long.

Krilium is currently being tested by agricultural scientists in western Canada. Extensive investigational work is being done at the western

used on plots of sugar beets on the heavy-textured Red River Valley clay.

This soil has been selected because it is frequently poorly drained and so may have a poor structure—a condition under which sugar beets do not grow well. It is thought that such conditions will challenge the new chemical's soil-improving qualities to the maximum. Sugar beets have been chosen because they have a high acre value and so are a crop on which the use of Krilium could become important and economically feasible.

The Krilium will be applied on different plots at rates of 1,000 and 2,000 pounds per acre. Fertilizer will be added to some plots to determine the combined effects; check plots to which neither fertilizer nor Krilium have been added will be planted to sugar beets to determine the net effect of the various chemicals. Observations will be made throughout the summer and fall to estimate the effect of Krilium on soil structure, its effect on plant growth, the effect on sugar beet yield, and the duration of the effectiveness of the chemical.

The usefulness of the chemical on a number of problem soils throughout the West will be determined this summer. Those doing the work are agreed that an estimate of its value at the present time would be premature; also they feel that at its present cost it is much too expensive for field use. If volume production reduces its cost, it may become important.

Pot Luck for the Animal

If you are going hunting be careful a wily animal does not turn the tables on you

by K. FRANK FELDMAN

WHEN man goes out to hunt, it does not always mean that he returns with a rich bag. In fact, time and time again, the "dumb" prey unwittingly sends the hunter to the hospital or the morgue.

Arthur Crosby, a stockman on Triperary Station near Adelaide River in Australia's Northern Territory, was recently admitted to Darwin Hospital where doctors noted down an extremely unusual accident.

Crosby had been out hunting kangaroos and wounded a big wallaby. He rushed in to finish it by clubbing it with a rifle, but the wallaby grabbed the rifle butt and pulled the trigger. The bullet entered Crosby's right arm. Crosby is an experienced rifleman and in his whole career in the bush, he has never heard of anything like it.

One morning in Naples detectives were called to the apartments of Princess Carvella who had been found dead in bed—with a bullet slap in the middle of her heart. The sleuths found a pistol on her dressing table which had been discharged recently.

No arrests were made for stuck in the trigger guard was a large moth with burnt wings. Apparently this moth had fluttered into a flame and dropped onto the gun. In its death agonies it had released the hair-spring trigger and the gun had gone off. What a bizarre case of manslaughter. "Princess killed by moth!" It could always make a thriller in the insect world—if it were believed.

A Danish sportsman out rabbit shooting near Holstebro in Jutland had had a bad day. But then a rabbit

did cross his path and he killed it straight away. He threw the carcass on the back seat of his car and propped his double-barrelled shotgun beside it. Suddenly there was a deafening report and a load of pellets peppered into the driver's back. It appeared that the rabbit had only been stunned and on awaking, kicked its hind legs against the trigger with the result that this negligent hunter was obliged to seek medical aid immediately. The second barrel had not been discharged. The long-eared animal had jumped right through the open car window, and disappeared into the dusk.

Luckier was Texas farmer Coe Hawkins who killed a rattlesnake under his house. That night he went out in the dark and cut off the rattles for souvenirs.

Next day he found the dead snake with its rattles intact. Now how would you solve that poser?

Apparently Hawkins had detruncated the rattles of a live snake that had crawled up beside its dead mate.

One New Zealand angler was recently "caught" by a large fish in one of the numerous lakes in the southern island. He had been fighting to bring the fish into the boat and put his hand into the water to assist in the landing. He felt a stab of pain. A doctor had to remove the fish from his hand, into which the animal had buried its needle-sharp teeth.

Can't you just imagine the talk in the fish family as they bubble to each other: "Junior nearly caught a man that long today. Ah, well, better luck next time!"

IS YOUR CHILD
Constipated?

Try The
EX-LAX
Way

EASY to Take
EASY-Acting
EASY on the
System

Good for Children and Adults
EX-LAX
The Chocolated Laxative

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

A Catholic College under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers.

UNIVERSITY SECTION:

Affiliated with the University of Manitoba.

- 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th year Arts—including History, Sociology, Economics, Government, etc., etc.
- 1st, 2nd year Science.
- Preliminary courses leading to Medicine, Engineering, Law, Theology, Education, Pharmacy, Commerce and Architecture.

HIGH SCHOOL SECTION:

- Grades 9, 10, 11, 12.
- In Grade 11, besides the general non-accelerated course, there are accelerated and commercial courses.

Residence for students out of the city.

WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS

WE GUARANTEE

the fastest service on magneto, generator, starter or diesel injector repairs. Let us do your repair now. One day service. All work guaranteed. We are authorized service stations for American Bosch, Eiseman and Wico, Fairbanks-Morse, Magneto.

BROWN & MURRAY LIMITED

237 Fort St., Winnipeg 130—9th St., Brandon

for
BURNS
and
SUNBURN



USE only
GENUINE Vaseline
WHITE PETROLEUM JELLY

AT ANY DRUGGIST; OR FROM YOUR MAIL ORDER HOUSE

ALWAYS ASK FOR

Dependable

U.G.G.

**BINDER
AND BALER
TWINE**



A U.G.G. RECORD
Beyond Compare!

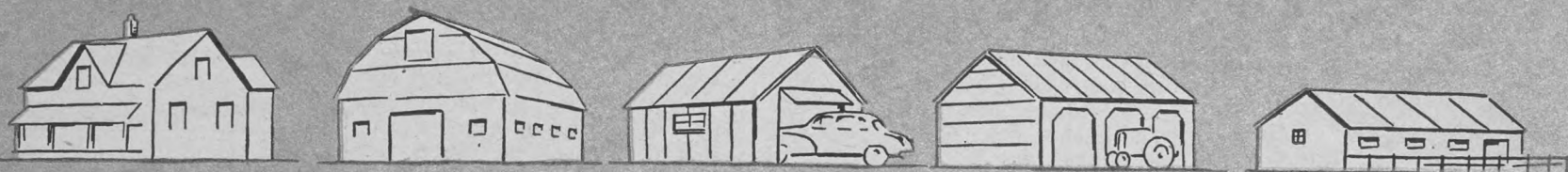
4½ DECADES of
SERVICE AND SAVINGS
TO FARMERS IN GRAIN
HANDLING AND *Dependable*
FARM SUPPLIES

USE

Aluminum!

**THE MODERN
BUILDING MATERIAL**

EXTRA LIGHT • EXTRA DURABLE • ULTRA SMART • EXTRA STRONG



See your local U.G.G. Agent
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

CANADA'S ORIGINAL FARMER CO-OPERATIVE



WINNIPEG • SASKATOON • REGINA • CALGARY • EDMONTON



What if your future overtook you to-day?

Every man wants to be sure that should anything happen to him, his wife and family will be able to keep the home together and in a position to carry on the farm. There's no better way of doing this than leaving it free of debt and worry through the protection of Mutual Life insurance.

The sooner you start your protection, the smaller the premium will be.

The good thing about Life Insurance is that while you are protecting your family, you are also saving for your own future and the days when you want to retire.

Everyone Needs Insurance — Everyone Can Afford It

Find out today how you can protect your family . . . and set up a retirement income for yourself for the days when you want to retire.



THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Please send me your free booklet "What Life Insurance can do for the Canadian Farmer".

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

B-12

Thousand Stars

Continued from page 11

rattled its bones on family occasions. The old quarrel was an unhappy affair of the Strand family, her daughter-in-law, Milda's clan. Grandma Bothilda Berg, mother of Magnus, heartily disapproved, but, wisely, never thrust forward her opinion of it.

This farm was the old Strand place, the inheritance of Milda. Naturally, it was to the brooding old house, grey for want of paint, and looking as though it had grown up from the ground with the aged lilac bushes, that all the relatives came for winter lutefisk feasts and chicken dinners on drowsy summer Sundays after church. Grandma and Alma loved these family days when all the women retreated to the kitchen after dinner and the sound of their eager talking mounted above the clatter of the dishwashing; when the children scurried out from underfoot to the barn to see the calves and the kittens; when the men in white Sunday shirt-sleeves took well-earned ease on the cool grass under the maples on the lawn.

Bergs and Strands, Edquists and Nelsons, Lindstroms and Dahls, they came, thirty, forty strong, with their square, capable wives, their tow-headed children, their tall, sun-browned men, their cadenced speech with talk of wheat rust, their hearty appetites. All the relatives came home

the load as they tossed good-humored insults at each other.

Alma arranged her display with critical care, running around in front to get the full effect of each new design. Carrots gleamed more golden next to glossy white onions; scarlet tomatoes flared brightest when bordered by the tender green of early apples. On one end of the clean pine counter stood jars of strained honey through which the morning sun filtered lusciously; on the other end glasses of compass-cherry jelly glowed like great rubies.

Soon the sweet breeze was drowned in waves of heat crested with the smell of hot pine boards rich with resin. Cars streaked by, but none slowed down. Likely folks wouldn't want to take garden stuff with them where they were going; surely in the late afternoon home-going drivers would stop and buy her vegetables. Patient and anxious, Alma let her thoughts slide into the groove worn by so much consideration of the family: Verna's wedding and her many wants; Mother's need of an electric iron so the kitchen wouldn't be so hot on Tuesdays; Melvin's and Marvin's restless urge to go to town of evenings with change in their best-pants pockets for a movie and a soda afterward. Only her father and her grandmother never seemed to want anything—except a little snuff to chew or yarn to knit, respectively.



"Watch that last rung . . . it's a killer!"

—except the Selmer Strands—and her mother's own brother. Since the trouble they had never been at a family gathering. To Alma this seemed very sad. She often found her sympathy veering into the wrong quarter, and had to remind herself that, after all, it was her mother who was the injured one. "Tusen Stjerner—Thousand Stars!"

A THOUSAND stars of flowering spurge wove a pattern of fine white lace across the strip of field along the highway when Alma went out to open her vegetable stand next morning. She felt pride in its honest four-squareness, the work of Melvin and Marvin who had built it in long June evenings, whistling and wisecracking to each other in their gay-hearted way. The boys followed her now with the heavy bushel baskets, their muscular backs slanted against

Alma had counted upon doing so much for her family with the money from her first year's teaching. But after she had paid her board during the week and returned what she had borrowed for her year at Normal, there wasn't a great deal left. The district was poor and her allowance for supplies so inadequate that she found herself paying for paper towels, and even, finally, for a much-needed set of encyclopedia. Next year she would do better . . . anyway, she had a nice present for Verna: silver spoons that would make real heirlooms for Verna's children. It was too bad about the neo-classic bedroom set—but that was as out of reach as the moon.

When noontime blazed overhead, Alma ate without appetite the lunch she had packed for herself. Heat shimmered over the stubble fields where grain in the shock waited for threshers; heat quivered off the black pavement

let **Javex**
do these jobs for you

To spray walls etc.
in barns, poultry
house or pig pens

. . . to make an effective and economical cleaning solution, use 1½ tablespoons of Javex per gallon of water. Makes an excellent dip, too.



THERE ARE PLENTY
OF OTHER JOBS FOR
Javex IN THE BARN
AND IN THE HOME

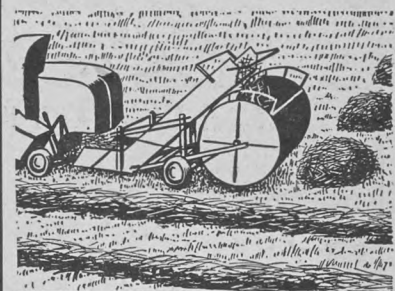
Buy the 64 or 128-oz sizes
for greatest convenience
and economy.



Javex
AT YOUR GROCER'S

"Equipment Plus Experience Counts"
STANDARD MACHINE WORKS
660 St. Matthews Ave. Winnipeg
MOTOR REBUILDING—CRANKSHAFT
GRINDING
Bearings rebabbitted. General Machine Work.
Cylinder Reconditioning.

DONOGH STRAW BUNCHER



Gives the farmer feed instead of bedding from his combine.

For further information write to:
CANCADE BROS. LTD.
BRANDON

BECOME A DETECTIVE

Men, Women over 16, Learn Detective, Secret-Service. Work home or travel. Write Can. Investigators Institute, Box 25, Station T, Montreal.

of the highway; heat throbbed in Alma's temples and weighted her eyelids. She rested her head on her arm extended along the back of her straight chair. And then, suddenly, she heard a voice . . .

"Hi, wake up, beautiful!"

Alma jerked up her head and thought she had dreamed the big young man with the big, straight nose, straight-browed blue eyes, straight-hewn chin, straight, brushed-back hair the color of the ripe grain in the fields.



"Gee, fishing IS fun!"

"Oh, excuse me," he apologized when he saw that he had made a mistake. She was just a nice kid. Not even as she came wide awake did she hang out the welcome signs as girls usually did for him. He was sick to death of that avid look on pert, pretty faces. This kid looked at him straight. "Sorry," he repeated. "Had to change a tire. Thought I could get a drink of water maybe. It's hotter'n-Ethiopia on the road."

Alma gave him the tepid water left in her milk can, and he drank deeply, not wiping his mouth afterward with the back of his hand, but pulling out a handkerchief for the purpose.

Looking critically over her display, he said, "I'll take some tomatoes; I like to eat them like apples."

"They're better with salt on—but I haven't any," Alma regretted.

Hearing her voice he looked at her with more appreciation. It was low and very gentle. Gentle, and something else, some other quality he couldn't name. She wasn't bad-looking, either, with the pink flush of sleep still on her round, tanned cheeks. Her eyes, wide spaced and clear—were they grey or blue, or perhaps green? Darned if he could tell! They were soft and kind like her voice. Her light-brown hair curled a little over her ears and hugged the back of her neck in a little warm bunch.

"I'll need some more tomatoes tomorrow," he said over his shoulder, turning to go.

Alma saw that his blue work-shirt was streaked dark with perspiration. She wished she had had some good cold water to give him . . . it was so hot . . . her eyes followed him to the road—to a truck! A truck driver. But also a customer—her first. She went over their brief passage of words; and could recall that she had spoken to him only of salt. Mother could not object to that. His "beautiful" had escaped her; some one in her dream had been saying it about Verna.

Truck driver though he was, he had brought her luck, for now she began to sell. A number of cars stopped and strangers came up to ask for a quarter's

worth of this, or fifty cents' worth of that. Men let her select for them and paid without comment; women fingered and wanted to know when the vegetables had been picked, and asked whether she didn't think she ought to charge less than the market price. It took almost as much patience as teaching school. But at the end of the long, hot day, Alma went home to a late supper with four dollars and eighty-five cents. A good start for the stand.

NEXT day the big, straight truck driver didn't stop after all. Alma was sure she saw the truck roll majestically by, but the driver did not even turn his head toward the stand. She had saved some especially large, ripe tomatoes for her first customer, too. Oh, well, Mother had warned her; probably truck drivers couldn't be depended upon.

However, upon the following day he was suddenly there almost as soon as she had arranged her vegetables. He looked even bigger than she had remembered him, and rather spruced-up in a white shirt open at the throat and showing a triangle pink-brown chest. "Sorry I couldn't come for my order yesterday," he said. "I had to help with the threshing."

"Oh, then you're not a truck driver?"

"Heck no, I'm a hired man. I work on a nice place down in the valley, Stratford. Sometimes it's my turn to drive the milk to the creamery. My name is Anton Lind."

She said primly, "Mine is Alma Berg."

"Alma," he repeated slowly, searching for something stored away in his memory. "Alma—cherishing!"

"Oh," said Alma, "did you take Latin?"

"A little," he confessed.

"I took two years in high school. But Latin isn't much use—"

"Oh, yes, it is," he insisted pleasantly. "It makes you know what Alma means."

Since Anton Lind—Tony, he said they called him—didn't get to drive the truck every day, Alma never knew when to expect him at the stand. He would suddenly be there, huge and straight and sunburned, smiling at her with quizzical blue eyes under light brows, his straight mouth slanting oddly up on one side with his interest in her. Once he shared a liberal lunch she had packed up, with forethought; once he brought melting ice cream which they ate as fast as possible with little paper spoons, laughing at each other companionably.

Then he said, as she had known he would, "I've got the evening off tomorrow; would you be home, if I stopped by your place?"

"Why, yes," smiled Alma—"since you're not a truck driver."

She had told him about her careful mother, her perplexed father, the strong, good-humored brothers, beautiful Verna, the little confused, hard-of-hearing grandmother. Her face was earnest and sweet with the depth of her feeling for them.

"It's great to have folks," Tony Lind agreed wistfully. "I'm all alone except for Aunt Minnie and Uncle Selmer—"

Alma gasped. "What did you say?"

Startled by her expression, he repeated.

"Then I guess we're related . . ."

"The heck we are!" said Tony Lind.

Fiery cracks between the toes? Look tonight!

ATHLETE'S FOOT calls for FAST ACTION



Examine the skin between your toes tonight. When open cracks appear it means that Athlete's Foot can strike.



Absorbine Jr. helps inhibit growth of all the infecting fungi it can reach.

Athlete's Foot can be serious—but Absorbine Jr. takes care of your misery, fast

● When hot summer footwork causes feet to perspire and tiny cracks to appear between the toes, Athlete's Foot fungi can get you in torment, even "lay you up."

So don't take chances—get quick relief with Absorbine Jr., America's Number 1 Athlete's Foot preparation!

Absorbine Jr. kills all the Athlete's Foot fungi it can contact. It helps heal open cracks, prevent reinfection, and promote regrowth of smooth unbroken skin.

But be sure to get after Athlete's Foot before it gets serious. Guard against reinfection: boil socks 15 minutes. Don't share towels and bath mats.

Get Absorbine Jr. at all drug counters. W. F. YOUNG, INC., Lyman House, Montreal.

Get after Athlete's Foot symptoms early! That's the time Absorbine Jr. helps clear them up fastest. Takes care of muscular aches and pains, minor sunburn, nonpoisonous insect bites, too.



SOOTHING, REFRESHING

ABSORBINE JR.

America's original relief for Athlete's Foot . . . and the favorite today!



FIRE



Windstorm



Don't let FIRE or WINDSTORM threaten your future. For more than 68 years, The Portage Mutual has been a protective force against crippling loss. We offer adequate indemnity at minimum rates for Fire and Windstorm Insurance. For peace of mind . . . see your nearest Portage Mutual Agent now.

THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE..PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
WINNIPEG . REGINA . EDMONTON

EGERTON R. CASE Registered

Canadian-United States patent attorney, 82 Balsam Ave., Toronto, Ont. Business by correspondence 50 years. Information free. **PATENTS**

Are You SATISFIED with YOUR Shaves?



SHAVING SOAP Don't Rub—Just Roll
\$1.00 per 3 Rolls

RELER & CO. WINNIPEG

Quick Relief From ARTHRITIC Pain

Are you discouraged by the day-and-night suffering you have had to endure? Has the pitiless pain made you feel hopeless and helpless? Then here is good news. Thousands of such sufferers from nagging, wearisome Arthritic, Rheumatic and Neuritic pain—from Lumbago, Gout and Neuralgia—use Templeton's T-R-C's, and find the relief they have longed for. Over 19 million T-R-C's were used last year. Why not give them a chance to help you? 65c, \$1.35 at drug counters. r-835

Some vacation problems

peculiar to women

Whether you are a "solid" vacationer or whether you take it in scraps and long week-ends, there are certain problems you must face *if you are a woman*. You know what these problems are! You know what we are talking about! . . . But do you know about a little product called Tampax (doctor-invented and very absorbent), which is used internally? By wearing this kind of monthly protection instead of the external type, a lot of your problems will vanish into thin air.

You can accept invitations with a light heart and without too much "calculating"—if you use Tampax. It will let you enjoy a freedom you haven't had since your girlhood days, because Tampax needs none of those belts and pins that constantly remind you of something unpleasant.

You can reduce your luggage if you travel by plane or close-packed convertible. You can even go on a bicycling tour, for Tampax is many, many times smaller than the external kind. A full month's supply may be carried in your purse, so you can be *always prepared*.

You can face your hostess with a calm conscience at such times, for Tampax presents no disposal difficulties, even with the unruly plumbing found in many summer cottages. Made of pure surgical cotton, Tampax comes to you in slender applicators—very neat, dainty and efficient.

You can appear on the beach in a close-fitting swim suit (wet or dry) with not a bulge or a wrinkle to betray your Tampax. Ditto in the scantiest play suit. Naturally! Because it's worn internally! For the same reason, no odor or chafing is possible.

You can buy this Tampax at drug stores and notion counters everywhere. Make a note of the name—*Tampax*. Millions of women use it monthly. Canadian Tampax Corporation Limited, Brampton, Ont.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

It turned out that he was a cousin of Aunt Minnie Augusta only, and that he called her "aunt" because he was so much younger that it seemed more natural.

"I'm terribly sorry, Tony," Alma faltered miserably, "but we don't have anything to do with them."

"For the love of Pete, why not?" he demanded.

"*Tusen Stjerner*," Alma whispered like a password.

"A thousand stars!" he translated. "I never heard of anybody but astronomers having trouble over stars."

"Mother can't get over how Aunt Minnie Augusta got her Thousand Star quilt when Grampa Strand died."

"Quilts? My gosh, is that all the row's about?"

"No, of course not," explained Alma with dignity, "they're a kind of symbol. Mother asked her to give her back

"Why, I do love you," little Alma Berg said simply, and tipped up her face for his kiss. "I knew it that day when I woke up and saw you standing there like somebody out of my dream."

Careless of the passing cars, he kissed her again.

"And you won't let a thousand stars or any other heavenly bodies come between us, will you, Alma-cherishing?"

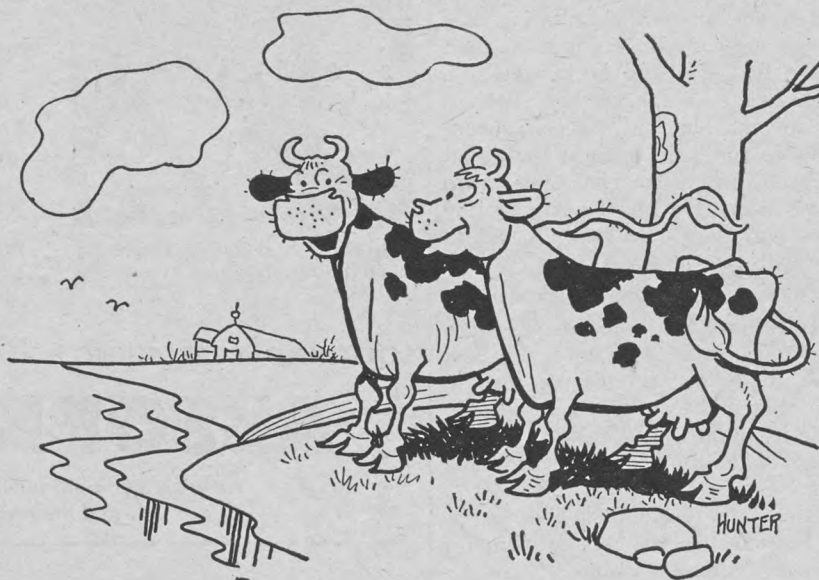
"No, never!" Alma promised recklessly. Then she remembered. *Tusen Stjerner!*

"Oh, Tony, the way things are, we couldn't be married at home."

"Then I'll tuck you under one arm and run off with you!"

"How could I live at Aunt Minnie Augusta's? She wouldn't want me."

"I could find another job, maybe," said Tony frowning thoughtfully.



"Let's water the milk!"

the Thousand Stars but Aunt Minnie Augusta said she had just as good a right, and when relations talk about rights, there's always trouble. Aunt Minnie Augusta has an electric ice-box, and sticks up her nose at the poor relations, Mother thinks . . ."

"She hasn't that kind of a nose," Tony objected loyally.

"Well they're pretty lonesome, not having any children and you folks never asking them to your house," Tony revealed. "They've been darn good to me, all right. Helped me through agricultural college, and when I graduated asked me to work for them. And, Alma, they've told me that if I'll stay with them, they'll will me their place, seein' there's nobody else they want to leave it to. Now, isn't that something?"

It was, Alma agreed, and added that she knew she would love them if she had a chance. It was sad to think they were so lonesome . . .

"Do you care that much?" Tony asked, touched by the bright tears that crowded in her eyes, the quivering of her lips.

She nodded. "I've cared all my life, Tony."

"Alma, Alma, you're so sweet," he suddenly blurted. "I—I didn't mean to spill it like this—but if I can't court you on your own front porch, I'll have to do it among the vegetables. I don't know how to beat around the bush; I've got to tell this straight. I knew I was going to love you that first day when I waked you up . . . Alma, Alma-cherishing, I need you to love me, too."

"You promised to stay with them, and they've promised you—oh, Tony, there's no way for us—"

"Darn that quilt! Alma, honey, I'll sneak the Thousand stars off the line the next time she hangs out the quilts to air."

Alma laughed a little, but she said, sadly, "No, Tony, she'll have to bring it herself to make Mother feel right toward her."

FRUITFUL August days telescoped into yellow September. Soon would come the frost, with no more vegetables for the stand except potatoes and pumpkins. It would not be worthwhile to keep it up much longer. Love stood still, stopped, like a run-down clock, at the day of discovery. One night, it was Grandma who was awake with Alma. She thought she heard a faint sound of low crying, carefully stifled in feathers.

"That you, Alma?" she whispered. "You sick?" You've been lookin white, like something hurt you."

Alma slipped out of bed and climbed in with her grandmother. With her arms about her and her lips close, she poured out the tale of her trouble, finding relief in the telling.

"This young man," asked Grandma, anxiously, "*ar han vanlig*?"

"He is kind . . . I can tell . . ."

"*Ya, du kan tell. Ar han duktig?*"

"Yes Gramma, very intelligent!"

"*Ar han vacker?*"

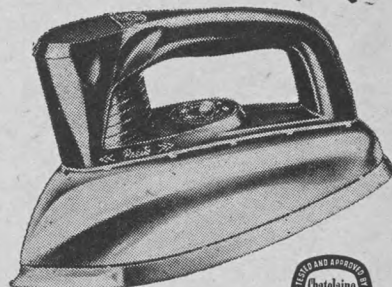
"The handsomest I've ever seen, Gramma."

"*Ar han rik?*"

"Oh, Gramma, does that matter?"

"Presto"

finest Steam-Iron ever invented!



You'll find that PRESTO steam irons . . . dry irons . . . presses in half the usual time. It's light in weight (only 3½ lbs.) . . . requires no distilled water. You'll be amazed how completely the *automatic* PRESTO Vapor-Steam Iron answers all your ironing needs!



USES ORDINARY TAP WATER . . . no distilled water needed. Steams up to 1½ hours on a single six oz. filling. Fills and drains in seconds.

IRONS BACKWARD OR FORWARD without lifting or twisting, thanks to the wrinkle-proof round heel. Backs smoothly into tucks and pleats.



SOLEPLATE HEAT INDICATOR . . . shows at a glance the exact soleplate temperature—prevents scorching or slow, under-heat ironing.

AT QUALITY HARDWARE, HOUSEWARE AND ELECTRICAL STORES EVERYWHERE



But he will be rich some day."

"Du ar en lycklig flicka! A lucky girl! You must take him quick; there are not many such in this world."

"But it makes me so unhappy not to be married before the family, and have *byron* and *morfars gung stol* Verna does not want..."

"Ya, it is better to marry before the family, but if that cannot be, take true love when it comes."

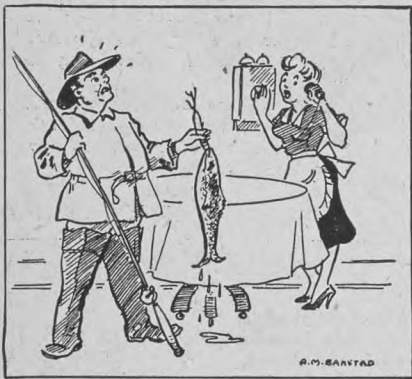
At breakfast Mrs. Berg was distracted with her overwhelming cares increased now by all that must be done in preparation for Verna's wedding. She must have Alma's good help in the house.

To Alma this spelled the end of her love story. Last night she had not told Gramma the worst. Yesterday Tony had said she must choose, and she had seen a hurt boyish anger in his straight blue gaze when she hesitated again. It was too hard to bear.

If she could see him—just once—she knew everything would come all right between them. She could not trust a note either of the joke-loving twins; she could not bring herself to write, when he had said so coldly that perhaps it would be better if he did not try to see her again. . . . It was a wound to her pride as well as to her love.

THE wedding was to be outside on the lawn with the ceremony in the grape arbor at the end of the flower gardens. Providently it was one of those after-harvest days when garden flowers outdo themselves in a final riot of color and fragrance.

Alma spent the day in the kitchen helping to make ready the old-fashioned Swedish wedding feast which was to be served on long board tables set up on saw-horses. In spite of Verna's protest in favor of something lighter and more modern, Mrs. Berg, a high priestess of hospitality, would have fish-balls, faintly flavored with nutmeg, pressed chicken garnished with parsley, *fattigman*, *Svenskapeppar kakor*, gallons of home-made ice cream, even a *spete kaka*, a hollow cylindrical sponge cake baked on a wooden form, and, when filled with flowers, destined for the bride's table.



"It's the butcher—he says he overcharged you for that fish—hmmmm!"

By four o'clock the road and drive were black with cars. Alma was still in the kitchen, dressed now in her blue voile protected by a big apron. There came the thin tinkle of the doorbell, and she wondered absently who had arrived, for the other guests had not rung, but were waiting about on the lawn or porch. Mrs. Berg's new shoes squeaked down from Verna's room; Alma, peeping out into the hall, was pleased with her mother's appearance. In her neat black-and-white silk

print, with her hair curled frizzily in front, and all the stray ends pinned up in the back, she looked equal to anything. Then Alma caught a gasp from her mother, quickly repressed; the twins in the kitchen let go a concerted "goshi!" Mrs. Berg stammered, "Selmer—Minnie Augusta—"

"It's been a long time since we come home..."



"He's satisfied with his figure!"

"Too long," Mrs. Berg responded heartily. Alma thrilled with pride in her. Mother would never let on that this was a surprise to her.

"You said 'and family,' so we brought all the family we got—my cousin, Anton Lind," and Aunt Minnie Augusta inclined her head toward the immense young man who filled the doorway.

Alma, feeling faint, quickly shut the kitchen door. Then, recovering rapidly, she opened it a wide crack. It was true; there he stood, straight and handsome beyond dreams in his good suit, his hair brushed back and shining.

The wedding, to little Alma Berg, was like a snapshot out of focus. In the blur, only two points were clear,—Tony's straight blue eyes watching her wherever she turned. Verna, incredibly angelic in her white dress and veil, vaguely attended by her best girl friend in vivid pink, came down the stairs and walked slowly across the lawn between borders of moss roses, to the grape arbor. Pastor Paulson's solemn, heart-gripping words, "Man and wife." Then Verna and Frank coming rapidly back between the moss roses to take their places at the bride-and-groom's table under the wide maple tree. Laughter and excitement and people getting seated, with Alma running back and forth with dishes from the kitchen.

Verna pulled her down to whisper "How in the world did they get here? Did you fix it, Alma?"

Alma shook her head. "I don't know—unless it could be an answer to prayer," she said devoutly.

"Is it ever!" Verna beamed. They brought me a fat check... enough to get the bedroom suit."

Alma turned to greet Aunt Minnie Augusta, pinch-nosed and elegant but eagerly cordial; then she turned to Uncle Selmar, stout, red-faced and affectionate, who gave her a resounding kiss. With excellent poise she carried off her introduction to cousin Anton Lind. His straight blue eyes told her that everything was clear between them, since he loved her. There was just one chance to say a word



"My family insists on this powdered milk."

"So does mine, Ann. The children say it tastes much better than other brands I've tried."

"That's because this is pasteurized whole milk in powder form—the cream is right in it."

"Well, it's certainly easy to tell that Klim isn't powdered skim milk like so many of the others."

"Oh, yes. Why, I never use anything else for my milk supply. And it's so quick and easy to mix—just add it to water and beat, that's all."

"Yes, and those Klim tins are so easy to store I keep several on hand all the time."

"And Borden's Klim stays fresh for weeks after you've opened it. Doesn't have to be kept in the 'frig, either."

"It's quite economical, too—I get over three quarts of fresh nourishing whole milk from a pound."

"It's even more economical in the 2½ or 5 pound tins. But no matter what size you buy, Klim is certainly the answer to our daily milk problems."

Trade Marks Reg'd.



Free Elsie Spoon and recipes

Want a colourful Elsie spoon along with complete directions on how to use Klim—all for free? Just write to Borden's Dept. CG, Box 1571, Toronto, Ont.

"SALADA" ORANGE PEKOE

Canada's
Quality Tea

Send us your RAW WOOL, WASHED WOOL, SOFT KNITTED WOOLLENS, WOVEN WOOLLENS, HARD-KNIT WOOLLENS and COTTONS in exchange for Beautiful Big WOOLLEN BLANKETS at surprisingly small cost.

Satisfactory work and delivery guaranteed.

Ask for our NEW Folder showing how we can save money for you on your woollen needs.

BRANDON WOOLLEN MILLS CO. LTD.
BRANDON, MANITOBA
"Where Bigger and Better Blankets are Made"

when the guests were massed about the porch to see Verna and Frank Ecklund come running down the stairs, laughing and ducking the shower of rice. For a moment Tony held her small, kitchen-stained hand. "I like your family," he whispered. "They're swell."

AFTER the last car had pulled off down the road, Alma helped her tired grandmother to bed. The little old woman was sustained by some inner excitement; she had something she must show Alma.

"Look in the *byron*; there's something for you."

Alma pulled open the drawer and lifted out a bulky bundle. Six-pointed stars of quaint calicoes twinkled at her.

"*Tusen Stjerner*," she breathed. "She brought it to Verna?"

"She can't have it," Grandma said fiercely. "She doesn't like old things. She gets what she wants always . . . new things that smell of varnish!"

"Don't you remember, Gramma? It's Mother's quilt," Alma reminded her.

"Sometimes I remember; sometimes I forget. I see how your Aunt Minnie Augusta leave box on porch chair like she don't want it talked about. I bring

it quick to my room, hide it safe away for Alma. *Kara du!* It is I get back *Tusen Stjerner*; your mother will heed if I say where it goes now."

"Gramma, darling!" It was you sent the invitation?"

"Ja," Grandma nodded, infinite satisfaction on her small, lined face, "Again I am forgetful. I take envelope from pile and write Mr. and Mrs. Selmer Strand and family . . . ack, that young man, but he is *vanlig*, *duktig*, *vackar*, like you tell me! I put letter in mailbox at night when you sleep sound because you are weary and sad. When Milda and Verna think I'm all the time deaf and mixed up in the

head, it lets me do what I can for you, Alma, *min lilla flicka*, always so good to Gramma . . ."

Down on her knees before the heirloom chest of drawers, little Alma Berg pressed the bright folds of the Thousand Star quilt close to her heart.

"I'll cherish it forever," she said softly. Then the faint blue shadows of weariness and worry beneath her eyes were cleared away by the gay laughter that rippled across her brooding face.

"You precious! and the joke of it is, Gramma, that when Tony and I are married—at Christmas time; I think—I'll be packing *Tusen Stjerner* to take right back to Aunt Minnie Augusta's."



"Heirlooms" that money can't buy

Yes, among the "heirlooms" grandmother passes to her family are many which have no tangible value and yet are her children's most prized heritage.

Such "heirlooms" are the affection and care she lavished on her family in their youth and maturity; such enduring "possessions" are the fine traditions of faith, character and loyalty which she passed on to her children and which in turn will benefit generations to come.

Weston's take this way of honoring Canada's grandmothers who for years have honored Weston's by their purchases of Bread, Biscuits, Cakes and Candies. The quality of these Food Products, which has made them family favorites for generations, will continue to justify this preference now and for years to come.

Always buy the best—buy Weston's



GEORGE WESTON LIMITED . . . CANADA

The Countrywoman

Summer Like a Wave

Summer came rippling, flooding on the land
Like a long, lush, slow-turning wave of green,
Smooth as silk, translucent shining curve.
The wave swelled then, richly, thickly; was seen
To tower, green-ness heaped bush high, tree high—
then

Break, in rainbow spray like prism'd glass
Of roses, lilies, over the spreading land.
A surf of daisies spattered all the grass.

—ANNE MARRIOTT.

Kindness to Flowers

by Lyn Harrington

SUMMER brings conventions — and nothing dresses up a head dinner table like cut flowers. Flowers will stay fresh for a three or four-day session, if you'll just take a little trouble.

Whether you want flowers for the church on Sunday, or for the Institute meeting next Tuesday, do gather them ahead of time. Give them a chance to "harden" up to their necks in cold water, so they look their best and last longer. Freshly cut flowers need to recover from the shock of severance. It's often happened that a hostess leaves her flower-cutting until the last moment so the flowers will be perfectly fresh. She finds them a little limp, instead, but looking perky as anything the day after the party.

The lady in a pretty gown with flower basket over her arm stepping across the lawn in the afternoon sunlight looks glamorous in advertisements. But let's face it. She's got it wrong.

Florists say she could carry a knife or sharp shears to cut, not wrench, the flowers from the plant. We all know she should be wearing rubbers to cross dewy grass in early morning or evening, when flowers are at their freshest. She'd be smart to swap that airy basket for half a bucket of water.

Even a small garden can keep you in bouquets if you—1. Plant for successive bloom. 2. Use foliage, such as iris spears and peony leaves. 3. Give your cut flowers a square deal.

Stage of bloom is important, if you want flowers to last. Poppies are best cut just when the bud is breaking, when the color can just be seen. Roses should be cut in the "loose-bud" stage, and will open indoors. Gladiolus, larkspur, snapdragon and other flowers which bloom progressively up the stem should be cut when the lowest florets open. Dahlias and large chrysanthemums usually wilt if picked before full opening.

A variety of treatment will prolong the life of different cut flowers.

Poppies, mignonette and some dahlias exude a milky sap which must be sealed inside. You can scald the ends, or seal them with match, candle or gas flame. Some other plants such as narcissus and hyacinths have a jelly-like fluid which should be squeezed to the cut, and form a seal over it. Roses should have their woody stems cut on a slant, or slit up two inches. Chrysanthemums should be hammered for several inches, to increase their intake of water.

For water is the lifeblood of the bouquet. Hardening your flowers is a most important aspect of adding to their lives. They should be plunged into cold water up to their necks and let stand in a cool place out of drafts. Given that boon overnight, you'll find they stand up well.

Vinegar, alcohol, salt, sugar, alum, aspirin or glycerine are sometimes added to the conditioning fluid. But florists declare these are not at all necessary.

For this, the zenith month of the summer season, contributed ideas in keeping with July's mood are offered in this corner, edited by Amy J. Roe

After the flowers are hardened, they should go into suitable containers. You do them a favor if you give them plenty of water, preferably at room temperature, not ice-water. While a few flowers in a bowl tend to dry out more quickly than massed blooms, because of evaporation, yet the crowded bouquet wilts from suffocation.

Put flowers into deep, loose containers at night and in a cool place, and they'll last much longer. Wash out the vase and have it clean for them in the morning. Wash off the lower ends of the bloom, and trim them off, using the same sealing technique. Bacterial growth in the water around the stems and any water-logged foliage prevents the flowers from drinking in the life-giving water.

Even the location of your bouquet makes a difference to its life. Placed in full sunlight, the colors will drain away, and moisture evaporates from the petals. Set in a draft, evaporation takes place even more rapidly, and petals begin to fall.



Arranging a flower table centerpiece is an art.

Another means of prolonging the life of a bouquet is to use a different type of container. Roses can end up in water lily style floating on some of their own leaves. Gladioli and other spiky blooms are cut down for shallower vases, as their lower blooms die off and upper ones develop.

It does take time and energy to take care of flowers. But they add so much grace and beauty to a household or to a public gathering, that the effort is well worth while.

Story of the Duck House

by Kathleen Henry

STOPPING the car when we reached a small town on the Island we did not join the stream of people about to leave on the ferry lying alongside the small dock in the almost land-locked harbor.

Yet we behaved like tourists, stopping a man who appeared to be out-of-doors only because no one could stay inside on such a sparkling summer's day. He smiled pleasantly when we spoke. "Yes, folks; anything I can do for you?"

"I'm not sure," my husband replied, his rather sheepish smile suggesting that our question was not run-of-the-mill by any means.

Between us we described, as best we could, a property which we had passed a few miles outside the town. We mentioned the usual growth of ever-

green forest with underbrush cleared here and there. We told of the narrow stream cutting its way through to the sea some 50 or 60 yards beyond. Still our would-be informant nodded without apparent knowledge of the place. It might have been any one of a dozen places along the highway and we were about to turn away unsatisfied when suddenly we mentioned the ducks.

"Ducks," we said, each offering some further description.

"White ducks, waddling up from the water. Fat ducks sunning against the green banks. Ducks appearing and disappearing in and out of the heavy growth of timber surrounding the place as if they guarded some secret there. Domestic ducks," I said.

"Oh you mean the Duck House!" he exclaimed. "Every one knows the Duck House."

"But there is no house, that we noticed," I replied.

Then we heard this story. "The people who own that pretty spot by the sea were city folks, dreamers," the man said. "The husband worked in an office. You know, 8:00 to 5:30 and a half-hour's ride in a crowded trolley to get home after that. Too tired to go any place in the evening and his wife getting fed up with the routine day by day.

"They'd always wanted a country place. Lots of land about on the Peninsula, uncleared land at fifty dollars an acre. They hadn't the money to buy a country home and yet they could get the land. Fifty dollars! They could borrow that! They picked the acre you people passed and it was then the wife thought of the ducks.

"Let's get ducks," she said, 'and every dollar we get from them will go toward the house building fund.'

"Sell ducks, to build a house?" he said. "Why who wants to buy ducks?"

"Still they came out each week-end to the property. They parked their car under the trees by the highway and hacked their way into the underbrush following the course of the stream. Soon there was an opening and sure enough one day as I passed I saw a pair of ducks floating peacefully on the water and then paddling back against the stream.

"Well, one day there was lumber lying about and next thing we knew they'd built a small shed to shelter themselves and their tools from the elements when they worked there week-ends. In time they were offering ducks to the local hotel and that place of theirs was creating as much interest as sunken gardens. The ducks loved the place. They soon multiplied and people around here started eating duck dinners. People who had no use for duck dinners. It was a change from fish, they'd say.

"Now if you folks have time just drive back that way and you'll see the Duck House in beyond the big trees. Stop in and the folks will show you about, they're proud of the place. They've got it pretty well finished now and the money all came from the sale of duck eggs and ducks."

We thanked him and got back in our car. Now long after the ducks are gone we remember the place known as the Duck House. We remember the people who had a dream, who knew what they wanted and had the persistence to work for it and wait for the fruits (or feathers, if you prefer) of their labors.

The place became not only a dream realized but a source of family pride, neighborhood pride, and an inspiration to others who, like ourselves saw the ducks, enquired about them, heard the story and then went home with a pair of ducks for Sunday dinner.

Renovating Old Furniture

Ideas for giving old pieces a new lease on life and providing useful articles for the house

RENOVATING and remodeling old furniture is an interesting pastime. We all need some hobby aside from our usual routine work, to keep us from getting bored with life. This particular hobby is not only fascinating, but is also a very profitable and satisfying one. Once you have done over one piece of old furniture, you will just naturally want to start on another.

Raid your storage or attic room, and I have no doubt you will discover the odd piece of furniture you have practically forgotten about. You perhaps discarded it ages ago, with the idea that it was old and outdated, or too badly in need of refinishing to be of any further use. Or, visit the local auction rooms and seek out a choice piece: These odd pieces of furniture can be made into smart numbers with a little of your spare time, and a little work. Should one of them happen to be a kneehole desk, old round dining-room table, studio lounge or day bed, a has-been dresser, or even the odd dining-room or kitchen chair, here are a few suggestions for giving it a new lease on life.

The kneehole desk can be made into two very delightful end tables by sawing out the center section and leaving the two drawer ends. Remove the old paint or varnish by applying paint and varnish remover. Follow the directions given on the can. Work in a well-ventilated spot, and take no fire risks. When you have the finish all removed, sandpaper well with rather coarse sandpaper, making certain the edges where you have sawn are smooth. Finish with finer sandpaper. When you have completed the sanding wipe off all dust with a rag wrung from turpentine.

Should you wish to finish these tables in the new light tones, you will probably have to use a wood bleach to get out all the former color. When you have the surface perfectly clean, fill all nail holes, cracks, etc., with putty or plastic wood, sandpapering well when dry. You are now ready to apply the finishing coat. If you finish with a varnish, rub lightly between each coat with fine steel wool dipped in oil, after it is thoroughly dry. When the last coat has been applied and is dry, finish by giving it a good coat of wax. If you wish, you can change the wooden handles to metal drop handles. These tables make grand-looking end tables, and the extra drawer space is very convenient.

Try turning your old dining-room table into a hall table. This will really make two tables. Should you not be able to use the two you can always store one away for future ideas, or offer as a gift to a friend or relative. Separate the table where the leaves go in, and if too large for your hall saw down to the right width. If it has a large pedestal leg, this can be sawn down the center. The legs can be taken off and replaced where necessary, using screws and glue. Refinish these tables in the same manner as the desk, and you will have a delightful occasional piece for your hall.

Perhaps your bedroom has an empty corner that has been crying for

by CATHY McALLISTER

a little chair. Take your old discarded chair and saw the four legs off at a slant, making the back ones slightly lower than the front so that the chair will not be too upright. If too high, remove the top bar across the back, and saw off to the desired height, replacing the bar with screws and glue.

Use strips of strong material such as awning, canvas or suiting, to hold the padding in on the back. Tack from side to side and top to bottom. Pad the back and seat of the chair with any padding you may have on hand. An old comforter is ideal, or you can use cotton batting, kapok, etc. Have this padding go well over the edges so that you will not have any sharp edges on your chair. When you have it well padded evenly, cover with a lining which can be tacked on with ordinary tacks. Have this lining go well over the edges and tack to the back of the chair and under the seat.

Now take the finishing material and cover the front of the back first, leaving the back of the back to the last. Cover the seat next. Make a frill that will reach from the seat to the floor. This will require sufficient material to enable you to pleat one-and-one-half-inch pleats all around the seat. Should you happen to be a bit scarce on material, you could leave the back portion unpleated and cover this part plain. Hem this frill at the bottom before tacking to the chair, and when you have this all pleated around the seat, cut another strip that will reach around the seat and about four inches wide. This will be your finishing piece to cover up tacking and pleats. Pipe this with a

contrasting material at either edge, if you wish. Tack top and bottom with colored enameled tacks which are very inexpensive, or you could finish with a finishing guimpe. Tack the back on, and also tack a piece of material under the seat to finish. You can now use this chair as is, but I prefer to give it a swish finish and make a loose box cushion to fit the seat. Should you have feathers on hand, they make a very comfortable cushion, but you can use any suitable filling. Or, after a plain lining covering, you may prefer to make an all-over slip cover, which is easy to remove for cleaning.

These bedroom or "slipper" chairs can be covered in any materials, such as chintz, sateen, plastic or dress cottons. I saw a snappy little set. The drapes and chair were covered with bleached flour sacks and had cutouts of chintz on the cushion and back of the chair, and in the corners of the drapes.

A studio lounge can be made very attractive and modern by taking off the arms, making a new throw of chintz or homespun and a bolster cushion the full length of the lounge about 14 inches in diameter. The filling that has been used in its former cushions can be used in the bolster, but here again, if you have any feathers, they always just make the cushion, as far as I am concerned.

An old dresser can be turned into a convenient serving table by removing the legs and mirror, refinishing the top, and putting new handles where the old ones have been. This occasional piece is most useful for storing linens and silver in the dining-room. Use the refinished mirror that you have taken off, in your hall.

Experience in Speech

Gathered by newcomers at English classes at the Immigration Hall

by JEAN HINDS

I WAS one of a small group of volunteers who, last winter, taught classes in English at Winnipeg's Immigration Hall. It was an experience I'll never forget.

The classes were as merry a mix-up as ever went on in the name of language teaching. Bursts of Italian opera climaxed struggles with "I am," "you are," "he is." Thick German, Dutch and Finnish accents mingled in "My Bonny Lies Over the Ocean." Sometimes the whole crowd—teacher and pupils—sashayed off to a hockey game to root happily in three or four languages.

But the program, planned hurriedly to meet a pressing need, was a success. Everybody had fun; the newcomers got some friendly help; one teacher, at least, learned more than she taught.

It all began when a young official of the citizenship branch of the federal Department of Citizenship and Immigration talked to a few friends. At the time, in December, there were several hundred men, women and children in Immigration Hall; it looked

as if the would-be workers among them might not get jobs until things opened up in spring. Few had enough money to pay the small fee required for night classes in English in the public schools. And while many organizations in the city stretched out a friendly hand—arranged parties and Christmas celebrations—there were long hours of loneliness and boredom in the evenings.

So somebody suggested: "Let's help them with the language. Two or three of us can go after work each night in the week." Our group included teachers and social workers, but none of us had had any specialized training in teaching English to the foreign born. That didn't worry us too much; our basic idea was to show friendly interest in the newcomers. Besides, under the conditions, it would have been almost impossible to follow approved teaching techniques. There was a different set of instructors every night in the week . . . and a different set of pupils. Classes included people of various nationalities and widely different educational backgrounds. We

never knew what kind of a class we were going to face in Immigration Hall.

We leaned fairly heavily on community singing. The immigrants loved "My Bonny Lies Over the Ocean," which, for our purposes, became "My Bonny Is Over the Ocean." Try to explain to a group of people, many of whom have very little English, that "lies," in this case, means "is." In Immigration Hall, I got a new insight into the richness of the English tongue . . . and its resulting headaches for the uninitiated.

One of the young women in our group endeared herself to her pupils by wangling tickets to hockey games for herself and the class. Beside the ice, a new addition to the Canadian melting pot really began to seethe.

My own first experience was something of a shock. That evening I had an "advanced" class of about 12 people. They were advanced all right . . . advanced beyond me! Most of them had learned to speak beautiful, precise English in the old country. They had been reading up on Canadian geography, history, government and current affairs. I wondered how in the mischief I could teach them anything!

But, after a good deal of stumbling around, I found out that they didn't know the names we use for some very ordinary things. For instance, they didn't know the name of the window that, in winter, goes on outside the other window. They guessed "second window," "outer window," "double window," but nobody knew "storm sash" or "storm window."

One of them asked me what "L.H.K." and "B.R.F." and "B.S.R." meant. I was at a loss until he unfolded the classified ad page of a newspaper—he had just got a job and was looking for a room. So I was able to explain that the abbreviations meant "light housekeeping" (and what light housekeeping is), "bathroom floor" and "bed sitting room."

The words and ways of speech we take so much for granted may present difficulties to the best educated newcomer.

On a later occasion I had to go to Immigration Hall alone; the volunteer who usually accompanied me had flu and I couldn't get a substitute for her.

I found 60 Italians, just arrived from a bush camp. I thought they wouldn't bother coming to the class—attendance was voluntary, of course, and the men had come in only about an hour earlier. But they came . . . in their heavy bush jackets, thick scarves around their necks and most of them with a good growth of whiskers. Immigration Hall was always well heated—too well heated for my taste—so I made signs inviting the pupils of the evening to take off their jackets and scarves. Nothing doing! Maybe they were still cold after a taste of 35 below in the bush; maybe they were afraid someone would steal the jackets and scarves.

Three or four of them knew a few words of English which they had learned in prison camps during the war. With their help as interpreters, with the aid of some Latin I frantically dug up from my memory, and with much pointing, gesturing and pushing around of the bush workers, I taught a one-hour lesson in English.

They were very good-natured and co-operative. When I wanted one to walk up and down to illustrate "he walks," I just had to give him a little shove and he got going, looking over his shoulder to see if he were getting it right.

At the end of the hour I was all in, what with the heat and the vigorous sign language, but they sat there, beaming, ready to go on and on. The performance was probably good for laughs, at least, no matter how it ranked as teaching. Then I noticed one had a guitar, so I beckoned and yelled "Maestro." The session turned into a song fest . . . fine voices lifting songs from a warmer land within the bare walls of Immigration Hall. Immigrants from every country have something to give to Canada . . . and song is one of the rich gifts.

Every time I went to Immigration Hall I had a new lesson in listening slowly. Most people, if they stop to think, will try to help a new Canadian by speaking slowly. But often, when he begins to talk, they'll jump eagerly in to help him. That's often discouraging for him. Perhaps he's thought out what he wants to say . . . slowly and painfully. If he can say it without help — say it slowly and painfully — it's a triumph for him. Let him have that triumph . . . unless, of course, you're asking him to come and help you put out a fire!

With the arrival of spring, jobs became more plentiful, most of the population of Immigration Hall left that temporary shelter and our classes came to an end. If there's a need for them again next winter, I want to be there, in front of the blackboard, in the big bare hall — teaching a little, learning a lot.

Flammable Materials

Homemakers should be aware of this menace

MANY reports have appeared in the papers of late of both children and adults being burned to death when their clothing has suddenly burst into flames as they brushed by the stove or accidentally came in contact with an electric heater, spark from the open fire, or lighted cigarette.

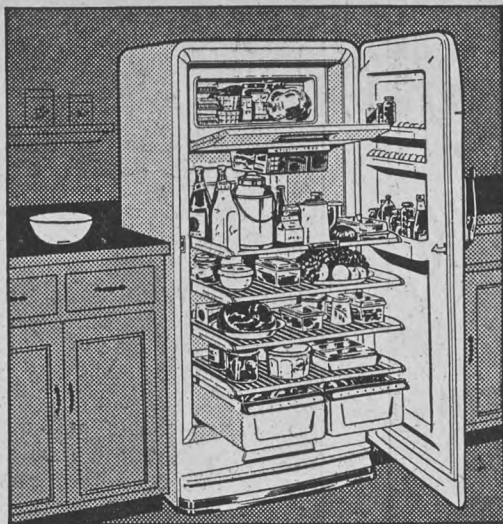
A concentrated effort is under way by leading textile manufacturers to trace down such flammable materials and either prohibit their sale or subject the material to fireproofing.

So far in Nova Scotia, we have had no reports of the sales of a highly flammable type of brushed wool sweater and snowsuit having been offered for sale on a door-to-door basis. According to United States press reports, many stores have refused to handle garments made of these flammable yarns, so unscrupulous persons are now peddling them from door to door, particularly in the rural areas.

We cannot be too careful in our choice of synthetic yarns which we purchase for weaving and knitting.

We are not generally aware of the dangers that exist because, and here we quote from an address by Leonard Colebrook of the British Medical Research Burns Unit: "Nobody has yet published any data as to kinds of material most commonly associated with

(Please turn to page 51)



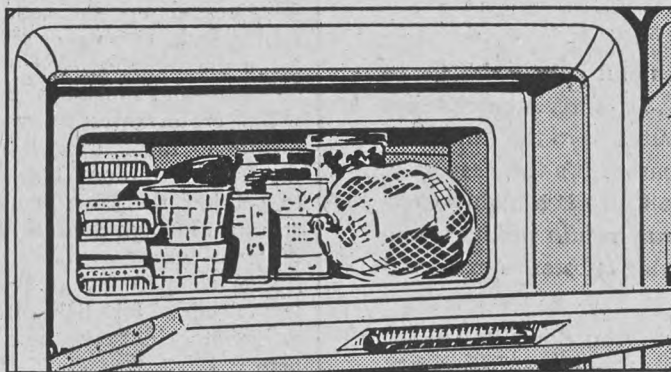
10.6 cu. ft. Cyclamatic De Luxe Model, also in 9 cu. ft. size.

New Levelcold! A startling new kind of cold — cold that's unaffected by outside temperatures — cold that doesn't "see-saw" up and down within freezer or refrigerator. Frozen foods don't thaw, fresh foods don't freeze — both get proper cold for proper storage!

New automatic response! Frigidaire automatically answers to changes in weather — reacts trigger-fast to heavy or light use — without setting a single dial or control. The Cyclamatic system rigidly controls cold in the Food Freezer — constantly regulates the flow of cold

in the Cold-Wall chilling coils, and in the Refrig-o-plate — a device which helps cool the refrigerator, and also controls excess moisture.

New cold-making power! Levelcold — produced by the dependable Meter-Miser — keeps all foods safe, even in hottest weather. Tremendous reserve cold-making power means uniform temperatures always, regardless of outside temperatures. And you need never worry about the Meter-Miser — the simplest, yet most effective cold-making mechanism ever built. And only Frigidaire has it!



Thick, all-around insulation completely seals off food freezer from refrigerator

Here is your Food Freezer

... where Levelcold keeps foods zero-zone safe! A real, completely insulated Food Freezer that keeps all frozen foods in tip-top condition for months. Has no defrosting heating devices to melt ice cream, to thaw out or "mush" other frozen foods. Foods always stay store-fresh, store-clean, easy to use!

Here is your Refrigerator

... with new Roll-to-You shelves! Every shelf rolls out full length on satin-smooth nylon rollers. No more "hide-and-seek" with back-shelf foods. Pull-out Hydrators, too — sliding utility tray — even storage space on the door. Puts more food within easy reach than any other refrigerator.

A completely automatic Refrigerator

... with new Cyclamatic Defrosting! Doubly effective, because it's tied in with positive moisture control, to end the twin annoyances of dripping walls and manual defrosting. The Refrig-o-plate — and its refrigerated coils — attracts all excess moisture within the refrigerator. As frost appears, it's banished — like magic — without clocks, counters or heaters. Simplest defrosting system known!

Frigidaire

Canada's
No. 1 Refrigerator

Visit your Frigidaire Dealer's showroom. There's a Frigidaire Dealer near you. See him next time you're in town. Or write Frigidaire Products of Canada Limited, Scarborough (Toronto 13), Ontario.

Refrigerators • Electric Ranges • Food Freezers
Electric Dehumidifier • Air Conditioners
Cold Storage Refrigeration Equipment

Frigidaire reserves the right to change specifications, or discontinue models, without notice.



Jam made this Way is Delicious... Firm... Sparkling



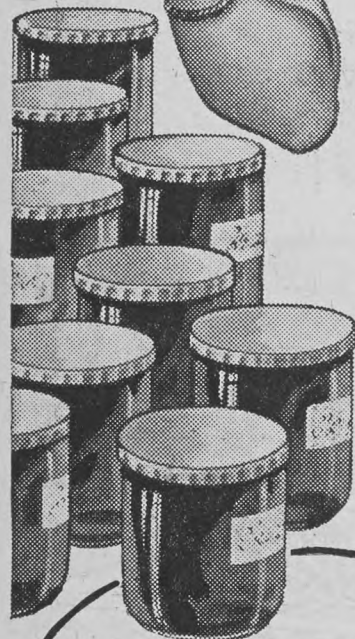
Turns Out *Right* With
Certo

QUICK, EASY
SHORT-BOIL RECIPES
GIVE YOU **50% MORE**
FROM YOUR FRUIT

Making jams and jellies with Certo is so quick... so sure. A batch takes only 15 minutes from the time your fruit is prepared. It's the easy way, too, because Certo is a highly Concentrated *fruit pectin* product—the natural jellying substance extracted from fruit.

With Certo you don't *boil down* your juice... you use only a **ONE-MINUTE full, rolling boil**. So you average **50% more** jam or jelly and keep the lovely fresh-fruit taste and color. There's a separate Certo recipe for each kind of fruit... no guesswork! Follow the simple directions carefully and your success is **sure**.

You'll be
proud to say
"I MADE IT"



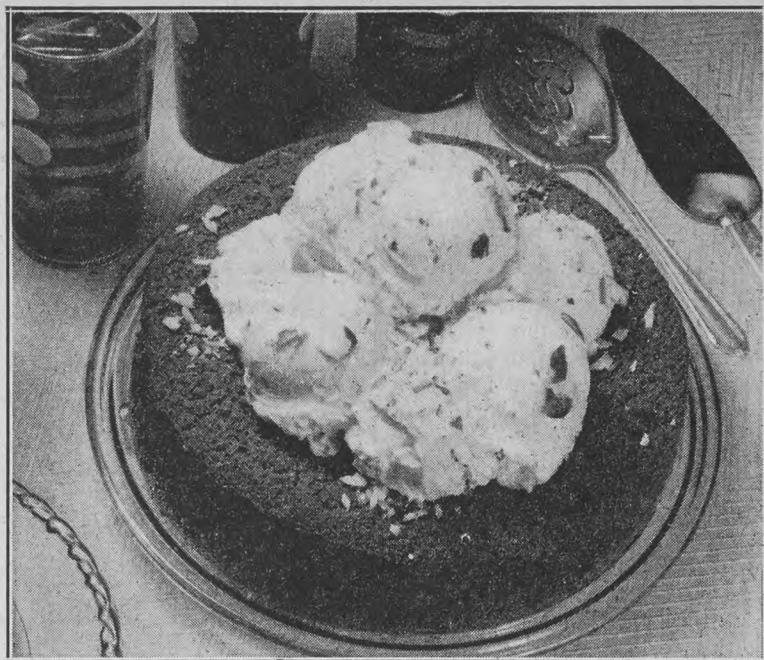
Take your Pick

LIQUID OR CRYSTALS

Certo in either form gives
equally good results



RECIPE BOOKLET under the label of every bottle and in every package. Each type has special recipes which must be followed. They are not interchangeable.



Serve ice cream with chocolate cake for a special summer dessert.

Ice Cream for Dessert

Hot days call for ice cream, a favorite with young and old

ICE CREAM is a hot-weather specialty the whole family likes. Dressed up for company with syrups, fruits or nuts, or served "as is" for a family treat, ice cream is a delicious—and nutritious—dessert.

Ice cream owes its very smooth texture to the stirring it receives in the freezer. It doesn't seem possible to get just the same results without stirring, although desserts of a slightly different type may be made in the freezer compartment of the refrigerator. Recipes for both freezer and refrigerator desserts are included here.

For the ice cream freezer the ice must be chopped fairly fine. Use with it coarse or rock salt in proportions of one part salt to eight parts ice. Arrange the salt and ice in layers, putting in the first salt when the ice is about two inches above the bottom of the inner can.

Vanilla Ice Cream

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1 c. milk | Few grains salt |
| ½ c. sugar | 2 egg yolks |
| 2 T. flour | 1 tsp. vanilla |
| 1 c. cream | |

Scald milk; mix sugar, flour and salt; stir in enough scalded milk to make a pouring mixture. Blend and add to hot milk; stir until thickened; cover and cook 10 minutes. Beat yolks slightly; stir in a little hot milk mixture; return to double boiler; cook 1 minute. Cool, add cream and flavoring. Freeze in 1-quart freezer. Serves 8. To serve a crowd, double or even multiply recipe by 4 for a gallon.

Rich Ice Cream

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2 c. thin cream | Few grains salt |
| 6 T. sugar | 1 tsp. vanilla |

Scald 1 c. cream; dissolve in it sugar and salt. Add remaining cream and vanilla. Freeze in ice cream freezer. Serves 8.

Refrigerator Ice Cream

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 c. thin cream | Few grains salt |
| 2 eggs | 1 tsp. vanilla |
| 6 T. sugar | 1 c. heavy cream |

Scald thin cream; mix egg yolks, sugar and salt; stir into scalded milk and cook until mixture coats spoon; add vanilla and cool quickly. Beat egg whites until stiff; whip cream; fold the cooled mixture and cream into egg whites. Turn mixture into refrigerator trays. Chill 3 to 4 hours. A smoother texture is secured if the tray is removed when there are signs of freezing along the edges, and the

mixture scraped from the sides of the tray and beaten vigorously. Serves 8.

Chocolate Chip Ice Cream

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 c. heavy cream | 3 T. sugar |
| ½ tsp. vanilla | ¾ oz. semi-sweet chocolate |
| 2 eggs | |

Whip cream; add vanilla. Beat egg yolks; beat in 2 T. sugar. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry; beat in 1 T. sugar. Fold egg yolk mixture and cream into egg whites; fold in chocolate, broken into bits. Freeze in tray of refrigerator or pour into a mold; cover; seal; freeze in ice and salt.

Strawberry Mousse

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| ½ T. gelatin | 1 c. crushed berries |
| ¼ c. cold water | ½ c. sugar |
| 1 T. lemon juice | 2 c. heavy cream, whipped |

Soak gelatin in cold water for 5 minutes in top of double boiler. Add sugar; stir over boiling water until dissolved; remove from stove; add berries and lemon juice. Cool until consistency of egg white; fold into whipped cream. Freeze without stirring in refrigerator trays or mold. Raspberries may be used to replace strawberries.

Coffee Parfait

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1 c. strong, fresh coffee | 2 c. heavy cream |
| ½ c. sugar | ½ tsp. salt |
| | 2 egg yolks |

Beat egg yolks. Heat coffee, sugar and salt over hot water until dissolved; pour mixture over beaten egg yolks; return to double boiler; cook until mixture coats spoon. Cool. Whip cream; fold in custard. Freeze without stirring in parfait dishes or in refrigerator trays.

Variations of Vanilla Ice Cream

Chocolate: Heat 1½ squares chocolate in double boiler with cold milk. When melted, beat with egg beater until smooth.

Caramel. Caramelize half sugar in recipe; stir in scalded milk; continue to stir until dissolved.

Peach: Crush ripe peaches (1 c.) and add to mixture just before freezing.

Strawberry or raspberry: Crush 1 qt. of berries; add ¼ c. sugar; let stand ½ hour; strain through sieve; add to mixture just before freezing.

Nut: Add ½ c. chopped nuts to recipe just before freezing.

Peppermint Candy: Omit vanilla and sugar in recipe; replace with ¼ lb. crushed candy stick; scald with cream.

Peppermint: Substitute 1 drop peppermint for vanilla. Color a delicate green.

Banana: Add 1 c. crushed banana to mixture just before freezing. Omit vanilla.

Cocoanut: Add ½ c. toasted shredded cocoanut to mixture just before freezing.

Ways with Fowl

Long, slow cooking makes it a tasty but economical meat

WHEN the pullets begin to lay, the old hens soon meet their fate on the chopping block. These fowl make extra-fine summer eating when properly cooked.

Fowl should be cooked slowly in moist heat if it is to be tender and juicy. Braise the not-too-old hens and roosters or use them in casserole dinners. The really old hens, however, need longer, slower cooking in water or steam.

Stew the fowl in water kept just below the boiling point. Cooking in the pressure cooker at 15 pounds pressure for 35 to 40 minutes will also do the trick. When done, cool in the broth, breast down for an hour or more so the juices are reabsorbed. They may be roasted, fried, fricasseed or used for dishes hot or cold. The meat from a six-pound bird gives about four cups chopped cooked meat. The leftover broth makes delicious soup or gravy.

It saves time to prepare several birds at one time, then can the extra birds. The simplest method is to disjoint the fowl, press the meaty pieces into the sealers, then process in the pressure canner until done. The breast bone and backs may be cooked and the meat used immediately or it too canned for use in sandwiches or salads, the broth for soup.

Chicken Casserole

1/2 c. butter	Salt and pepper
4 T. flour	1 hard cooked egg
2 c. chicken stock	Cheese biscuit
2 to 3 c. chopped	dough
cooked fowl	

Melt butter, add flour and mix well; cook without browning. Add chicken stock or milk or a mixture of the two. Cook for 20 minutes, stirring to prevent lumping. Add salt and pepper to taste. Arrange chicken meat sauce and sliced egg in casserole. Top with cheese biscuit rounds. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 20 to 30 minutes.

Chicken Loaf

2 1/2 c. cooked	1 T. chopped
ground fowl	parsley
1 1/2 c. soft bread	1 tsp. salt
crumbs	1/2 tsp. pepper
3/4 c. chicken broth	1/2 tsp. monosodi-
1/2 c. minced celery	um glutamate, if
2 eggs, beaten	desired
1/2 c. light cream	2 tsp. lemon juice
1 tsp. grated onion	

Combine ingredients in order given, mixing lightly and thoroughly. Fill

greased 8 by 5 by 3-inch loaf pan; place in pan of hot water. Bake in moderate oven 350° F. about 1 hour or until loaf is firm and delicately browned. Remove from hot water; let stand 5 to 10 minutes. Unmold, slice and serve with thin chicken gravy. Serves 6. Use leftover loaf for chicken sandwiches.

Chicken Cream Salad

3 envelopes un-	Salt
flavored gelatin	2 c. chicken broth
1/2 c. cold water	2 c. finely ground,
6 egg yolks	cooked fowl
1/2 tsp. paprika	2 T. minced
Dash of cayenne	parsley
1/2 tsp. monosodium	1 T. minced onion
glutamate	1 T. lemon juice
2 c. heavy cream	

Soften gelatin in water. Combine egg yolks and seasonings in top of double boiler; gradually add chicken broth. Cook over hot water until mixture thickens. Add softened gelatin; stir until dissolved. Chill until consistency of unbeaten egg whites. Stir in chicken, parsley, onion and lemon juice. Whip cream; fold in gently but thoroughly. Taste; add additional salt if needed. Turn into greased loaf pan. Chill until firm; unmold on lettuce bed. Garnish with radish roses and cucumber slices. Serves 10.

Chicken Fricassee

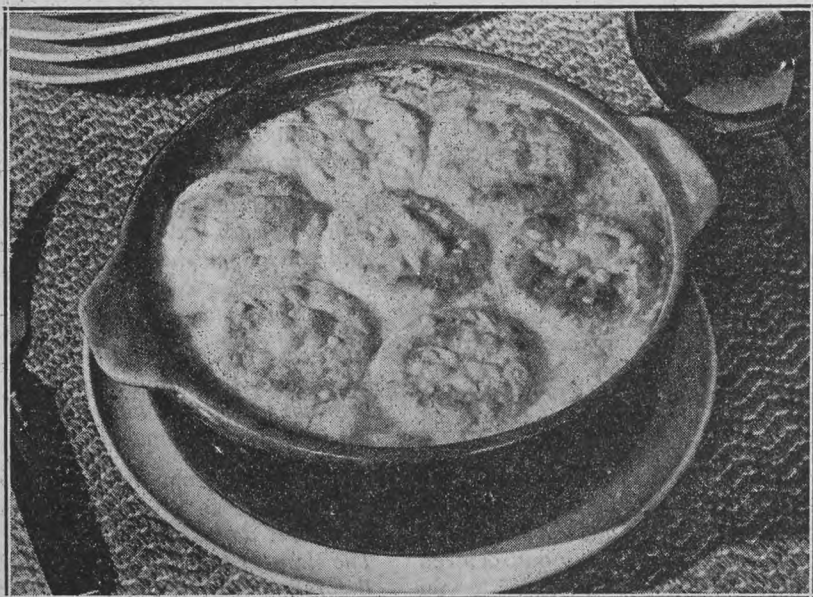
1 fowl	1/4 c. fat
3 T. vinegar	1/2 c. chopped
1/2 c. flour	onion
1 tsp. salt	1/4 c. chopped
1 1/2 c. sour cream	parsley
1/2 tsp. pepper	

Cut fowl in pieces for cooking; rub with vinegar and roll in mixture of flour, salt and pepper. Melt fat and brown meat on all sides in hot fat. Place in a 6-cup casserole; add onion, parsley or celery leaves and cover with sour cream (chicken gravy may be used in place of cream if desired). Cook, covered in 325° F. oven 2 1/2 to 3 hours. Serves 6.

Chicken Johnny Cake

2 T. fat	3 tsp. baking
2 c. diced cooked	powder
fowl	3/4 c. milk
3/4 c. cornmeal	1 tsp. celery salt
1 1/4 c. sifted flour	1 T. minced
1 T. sugar	parsley
1/2 tsp. salt	1/4 c. melted fat
1 egg	

Use chicken fat if desired. Melt two tablespoons in pan. Spread chicken evenly over pan. Mix and sift together cornmeal, flour, sugar, salt and baking powder. Combine beaten egg, milk, celery salt or seed and parsley and add to dry ingredients, stirring lightly. Quickly fold in 1/4 c. melted fat. Pour batter over chicken, spreading evenly. Bake at 425° F. for 20 to 25 minutes.



Cheese topping adds a special tang to a chicken casserole.

Blue Ribbon



5125

You can exchange the coupon enclosed with Blue Ribbon Tea, Coffee and Baking Powder for valuable merchandise. Write for your free Premium Catalogue to Dept. 1, Blue Ribbon Limited, at their nearest branch—Toronto, Winnipeg or Vancouver.



"My prize-winner is a
Heinz baby, of course!"

As long as there are babies, there will always be baby shows to judge the bonniest and healthiest. Just ask the mother of a prize-winner what she feeds her baby. The answer is almost always "Heinz". In baby shows across the country the proportion of prize-winning babies who are Heinz-fed is overwhelming. At the

largest recent baby show, for example, 30 out of 31 prize-winners were Heinz-fed babies.

What better testimony to the quality of Heinz Baby Foods could there be? No mother could ask for more digestible, natural-flavour nourishment for her baby. Just watch your baby thrive on Heinz.



ATTENTION

Mrs. Homemaker!

Here's Important News from
the Fruit Growers of B.C.

Fruit growing conditions so far this season have been ideal, and we are happy to advise that once again (subject to continued favorable weather conditions) we can supply all your fruit requirements because

**B.C. will have a FULL
crop of all preserving
fruits**

Cherries - Apricots - Plums - Peaches
Pears - Crabapples - Prune Plums

B.C. Preserving Fruits are
your **Best Buy**--and here's why:

Grown "Closer to home", B.C. fruit does not have to be picked so early to stand an extra long trip to market. It can therefore be left on the trees longer to develop a higher sugar content—thus bringing you better quality, finer flavor, better and tastier results in your home canning.

The fruit growers of B.C. recognize Western Canada as their No. 1 market. It is their aim and purpose to supply this market first and with the best—to give Western Homemakers the finest preserving fruits. Thus you can buy B.C. fruits with confidence.

If YOU want the Finest Home-Preserved
Fruits at the Most Economical Price—

Plan your home canning program to use
B.C. Fruits as they become available.

For your guidance, here are the estimated starting
dates for preserving supplies of B.C. fruits:

Cherries	July 2	Pears	Aug. 18
Apricots	July 14	Crabapples	Aug. 18
Plums	July 28	Prune Plums	Sept. 5
Peaches	Aug. 8		

(available for usual marketing periods from starting
dates shown)

As you can see, its time to do your B.C. CHERRY
PRESERVING without delay. And B.C. APRICOTS
will be ready almost immediately.

We would request that you particularly

Watch For...and Wait For—B.C. Peaches

this season. Prospects are for one of the finest crops
of fine peaches we have ever produced—we know they'll
give extra pleasure and satisfaction.

IF YOU prefer the best... Best Quality!—
Best Flavor!—Best Home Preserves!

**Be sure to wait for, and
specify—**

B.C. Preserving Fruits.

Prevent that Sunburn

It can be as painful and as dangerous as any burn

by LILLIAN VIGRASS

MANY a holiday, picnic or week-end at the beach has been spoiled by a bad case of sunburn. With a little care and forethought you can escape the ill effects of a painful burn, yet acquire a tan.

All the sun that you can get is not always all the sun that is good for you. The summer sun is as dangerous as the kitchen stove or a kettle of scalding water and should be treated with the same respect. Don't let a hazy day fool you! Clouds do not necessarily stop the sun's burning rays.

Very few people can stand bright sunlight for long periods of time until they have acquired a tan. Anyone with very blonde or easily burned skin must be extra careful not to take too much sun at first. Some even get tiny blisters on their face and arms, from extreme sunlight, that is similar to a bad case of acne. This is referred to as a sun allergy and requires extra care and protection until their skin becomes accustomed to strong sun.

A good suntan cream or lotion will prevent burning in all but a very few cases. There are creams, lotions and clear liquid preparations with either alcohol or oil bases on the market today. Some of each of these are effective but not all of any one type. You may have to try four or five brands before you find one that really helps.

To be effective, sunburn preventives must contain materials which filter out some or most of the sun's ultraviolet rays. Some of the best are creams and oils, yet some of the most ineffective of all, too, are oils or have an oil base. If your skin is inclined to be oily try the lotions and liquids; if it dries out badly in the sun try the creams and oils.

Test several brands of sunburn lotions and preventives until you find one that is really helpful. Then use it whenever you work in the garden or around the yard and when you are at the beach, until you have a good tan. Apply it *before* exposure, spreading it evenly over all uncovered areas and paying special attention to your forehead, cheekbones, nose, chin, shoulders and behind the knees. These areas catch more of the sun's rays and so burn more quickly, or they are extra painful every time you move, if you do get a burn.

Only as long as the preventive covers the skin does it give protection. If the coating is washed away by bathing or by perspiration, or rubbed off on clothing or a towel, protection ends. Reapply suntan lotion after each swim and apply it periodically if you perspire heavily. Most types do not stain clothing but this, too, must be tested before you can be sure.

A lip pomade will protect the lips against burning, chapping and cracking. Apply it before exposure and again when necessary. Any heavy film of face cream or a special lip ointment will serve the purpose well.

Common sense will save you a good deal of misery in the matter of sunning. Don't try to get a whole summer's sun in the first day out, or even during the first several days. If you spend a good deal of time in the

sun, especially at the beginning of the season, wear a hat. It will keep the hair from drying out and losing its elasticity as well as keep the skin from becoming dry, leathery and unbecoming.

Too much sunlight, too, soon makes the eyes red and unattractive, so wear sun glasses whenever necessary. Any color of glass will help prevent headaches, lines of strain around the eyes, and an uncomfortable burning of the eyes at night.

Anyone doing a lot of driving, in particular, must be careful to protect his eyes from exposure to strong sunlight for long periods. Night vision, tests show, may be reduced by as much as fifty per cent after a day's drive in the sun. After a sunny day, many night drivers require twice as much light as usual to see normally with their headlights. Exposure to sun glare, therefore, may be one of the causes of many night accidents.

Sunburn is a real burn and must be treated in much the same manner. If the burn is confined to a small area apply an analgesic ointment to relieve the pain. These ointments have a numbing effect on the burned nerve endings and hence offer relief quickly. There are several analgesic ointments on the market. If you get one now for sunburn you will find it equally effective for other small burns, too, the year round. Some of these ointments are absorbed by the skin, hence give a more lasting relief and may even help heal the burn. Others form a film over the burn, excluding the air. They stop the burning more quickly, but wash off quite easily and must be replaced.

Larger areas of sunburn should be treated with cool, wet compresses. A tablespoon of baking soda in two cups of water makes a fairly good home preparation or ask the druggist for Burow's Solution. Use a tablespoon of it to a tumbler and a half of water. Apply the compresses continuously for several hours or until the pain disappears; then apply an analgesic ointment.

If the burn is very extensive or if you are very badly blistered you had best see a doctor. A sunburn can be as dangerous as another severe burn, so treat it with care.

The Stranger

*I met a stranger in a wood
When all was dark and grey
And found her singing cheerily
Ignoring my dismay.*

*I met the stranger in the sun
When flowers bedecked each hill,
And though my heart was filled
with joy*

I found her sad and still.

*She does not wait to walk with me,
She does not take my hand,
I do not understand her moods
Yet bow to her command.*

*She rules me from the dawn 'til
dark*

*Of all the days that pass,
The stranger that I meet each morn
Before my looking glass.*

—INA BRUNS.

Flammable Materials

Continued from page 47

burning accidents . . . But any person of ordinary intelligence can decide for himself about some of the materials in common use. It does not need an elaborate scientific test. If he hangs up a piece of well-dried flannelette or viscose rayon and holds a match to its lower edge for two or three seconds, he will see it catch alight, and the flames spread rapidly over the whole sample within half a minute or less. It does not require much imagination to realize what would happen to a child wearing a frock made of that material. With pure wool or silk and some kinds of nylon the result will be entirely different—the material does not ignite at all, or it may glow and the glow spread very slowly, and then go out spontaneously after a few seconds."

Surely we should all take time

when we purchase materials, particularly those that are new to us, to test a sample before we use it. To do so may save a life, and that life may be our own.

When you buy unfamiliar yarns, study the label carefully. It may state that the yarn is flammable—if it is, don't purchase it; if the label doesn't say, make your own test. If your sample flares up when you touch a match to it, do not use it, and moreover notify your fire department at once.

For your own safety and that of others, should the clothing of someone near you suddenly burst into flames, wrap them quickly in a wool coat, rug or blanket, throwing them to the floor or ground as you do so. This smothers the flames, and prevents them traveling upward to the face.—From *Handicrafts* (April), published Halifax, N.S.

I'm Burned to a Toast

About the annual fall run-around over the school textbooks for my youngsters

by KAY BROOK

SOMETIME ago, a rural housewife, writing in this magazine, announced that she was, figuratively speaking, turning a delicate, crispy, golden-brown, due to the accumulated frustrations of mail-order size discrepancies. The writer of the article you are currently reading, also a rural housewife, is likewise beginning to turn a toasty brown, on account of another hardy perennial frustration. By September 10, or thereabouts, I shall be ready for scraping into the kitchen sink.

My pet exasperation (mine and that of several hundred thousand other parents) is the annual schoolbook muddle. You know how that one operates, don't you?

September 2—you see Grade Five John, Grade Four Mary, and little Grade One Joanie, onto the yellow school van, all equipped with new jeans, T-shirts, scampers, a pencil apiece, and a scribbler. Back they come at four o'clock, you meet them at the gate, and inquire, "What do you people need in the way of books?"

Chorus: "Teacher didn't say."—Because, usually Teacher doesn't know! After a week in which the kids review what they learned in the previous grade, all three come home one night, bearing lists, carefully mimeographed by Teacher in her so-called "spare time."

September 9—You give John a five-dollar bill, carefully impress upon him the sacred responsibility he is carrying, give him back the lists, and tell him to go uptown at noon, and get the books for himself and his younger siblings. At four o'clock, again you meet John and his relations at the gate. He hands back the fiver.

"Teacher says—" he chants, (and frankly, I get very sated with the world-shaking solemnity of "Teacher says," throughout the years) "Teacher says, us country kids can't leave the playground unless it's for something awful important."

September 12—Dad's trying to finish cutting and haying, with combining lurking just around the corner, so in spite of the corn that's screaming

to be tucked away into cans, you take the faithful old family car and bump your ten, weary miles to town. Only to be told, on arrival at the drug store, that (a) the books haven't arrived at all yet, or (b) the town kids have bought them all, and there won't be any more for a week.—At which point, you temporarily forget that your mother tried to raise you as a lady!

September 18—Teacher has all the books brought down to the classroom. John, Mary, and Joanie bring home notes stating the requested sum to be taken the next day to Teacher. You sign a cream cheque, race half a mile down to your neighbor's, get it cashed, and the kids are able to take their money the next morning. And, at long, long last, they are fully equipped to begin the school year.

Now, in that annoying fashion of mothers, I want to know "why." Why this yearly muddle? Is it necessary? I don't think so. Most small-town schools know almost to a child what the enrolment for each grade will be the following year, so—

Why can't the divisional secretary put a list in every rural post office about the middle of July, telling parents exactly what books will be needed for which grade in the forthcoming semester?

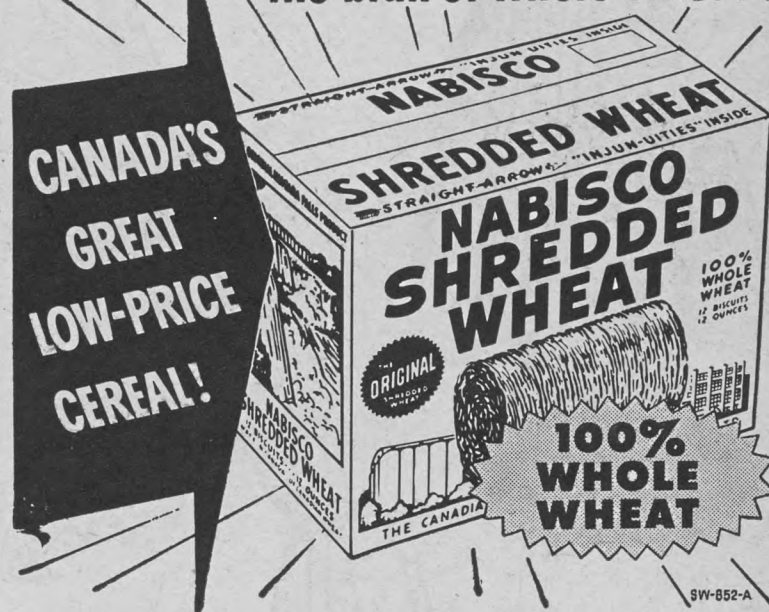
Then, why can't the distributors of said books get them out to the various retail outlets, generally the drug stores, by the beginning of August?

Parents would get all the necessary books well in advance of school-opening, and spare themselves, the harassed druggist, and the overworked teacher, a great, big, yearly, needless headache. This problem, in my considered opinion, is one for the attention of the influential women's groups, such as the Women's Institute, the Consumer Branches, and the farm organization auxiliaries. How about it, ladies?

Make summer bedroom curtains and bedspreads from inexpensive seersucker. They wash easily, require little or no ironing and the colors are delightful.

IDEAL FOR REGULARITY!

... because it contains all the bran of whole wheat!



COUNTRYWOMAN HANDBOOKS

"Guides To Modern Rural Living"

No. 1—Countrywoman Handbook On Housekeeping

25c

Kitchen tools and labor savers, home decorating, furniture refinishing, care and repair of hardwood and softwood floors, washday shortcuts, pattern reading and sewing hints, how to get rid of flies, bugs and beetles, house-cleaning aids, etc., to mention only a part of the information contained in this splendid book. Price only 25c postpaid.

No. 2—Countrywoman Handbook On Kitchen Planning

25c

Essentials of a well-planned kitchen, proper arrangement of shelving, height of working surfaces, use of space, plans for a dumb waiter, shoe storage, and other very practical information on linen cupboards, clothes closets, etc. Price only 25c postpaid.

No. 3—Countrywoman Handbook On Foods And Nutrition

25c

What foods are necessary to secure the proper quantities of vitamins, calories, and minerals. Much useful information on canning and cooking. Useful menus and plans for meals. The above is just a part of the practical information contained in this book. Price only 25c postpaid.

Order by Number—Send Your Order Direct to:

The Country Guide Book Dept.

WINNIPEG

CANADA

To: The Country Guide Book Department, Winnipeg, Canada.

I enclose . . . Please send me in return

books number

Name

P.O.

Prov.

For Year-Round Wear



No. 3857—Blouse-and-skirt combination for the junior miss can be easily made. Blouse may button to neck, be sleeveless or have two breast pockets. Skirt has groups of unpressed pleats all around; measures 100 inches at lower edge. Sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18 years. Size 15 blouse requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 39-inch material, skirt $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 39-inch; skirt and sleeveless blouse together $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 35-inch. Price 35 cents.

No. 8410—This shirt-maker dress has a slim skirt with fullness at the front, a tucked bodice and convertible collar. Nice, too, in a lengthwise stripe with bias-cut cuffs. Skirt width 60 inches. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 4 yards 35-inch material. Price 50 cents.

No. 3612—A simple-to-make style for mornings or afternoons. Skirt has unpressed pleats at front for easy movement and a flare at the back. Tie neck is easy and effective. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 4 yards 35-inch lengthwise stripe material. Skirt width 84 inches. Price 25 cents.

Note price, to be included with order. Write name and address clearly. State size and number for each pattern ordered.

Patterns may be ordered from the Country Guide Pattern Service, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or order direct from your local dealer.

No. 8452—A youthful style for afternoon or evening wear. Neckline detail adds softness to the bodice. Sleeves may be pleated at the edge or three-quarter length. Skirt may be worn with a petticoat to give it a swirl and has pleat at center front and unpressed pleats at sides for fullness. Skirt width 156 inches. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 14 requires $4\frac{1}{8}$ yards 39-inch material. Price 50 cents.

No. 3691—Half-size dress in a casual style that can be worn the year round. Notched collar and narrow cuffs add interest to the bodice. Skirt is slightly flared; may have pockets or not as desired. Sleeves may be short. Skirt width 90 inches. Sizes $12\frac{1}{2}$, $14\frac{1}{2}$, $16\frac{1}{2}$, $18\frac{1}{2}$, $20\frac{1}{2}$, $22\frac{1}{2}$, or bust sizes 31, 33, 35, 37, 39 and 41 inches. Size $18\frac{1}{2}$ (37) requires 4 yards 39-inch fabric. Price 35 cents.

No. 3853—A two-piece suit dress with notched collar and cuffs on short or three-quarter sleeves. Bodice has diagonal line, peplum is pointed and jaunty. Skirt is slightly flared to a width of 85 inches. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust. Size 18 (36) requires $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35-inch fabric. Price 35 cents.

Simplicity Patterns

Make War on Poison Ivy!

If this weed is destroyed promptly later annoyance may be avoided

by GAY L. FRANCIS

THE Weed Control Act has long since declared poison ivy a noxious weed and legislation stated that it must be destroyed. Now, wouldn't you think that at long last, we landowners would rid our country of that pest once and for all?

True, the majority of farmers have co-operated wholeheartedly with the government in the eradication of poison ivy, but there are still hundreds of patches of this harmful weed scattered across our Dominion, causing

the history of our community! To add to my chagrin, it happened while I was already confined to the house with my annual attack of hay fever. I hadn't been outside the door for over a month!

Brother! was I converted to the government's cause in a hurry. Because, I reasoned, if that can happen to a person who is familiar with the appearance and nature of Rhus Toxicodendron while safely tucked under his own covers, what could happen

leaves and mature into round, dull-white fruits the size of a field pea, fleshy at first, but later they dry and cling to their leafless stems all winter.

During this period the plant itself produces very little oil and is consequently at its lowest ebb in strength. An ideal state for eradication by grubbing out!

And, grubbed out they should be because as weak as they are in this condition they have earned the name of "The Devil's Nosegay." Because they appear harmless and are a very attractive spray, motorists, ignorant of their real character, often stop and gather a cluster to take home. In this manner, whole families have become infected from contact with the weed.

ONE variety of poison ivy is known as the "Scourge of the Snows," due to its striking beauty. This type bears its leaves in fives and its fruit is a soft shade of blue on red stalks. This colorful combination against a glittering white background of snow, lures school children who stop to pick a bouquet to present to their mother or teacher.

Then last but not least there's that popular summer hangout, the old swimming hole. Those shady banks are often infested with poison ivy that is just lying in wait to infect carelessly strewn clothing that will soon be hurriedly re-donned on bare, damp young bodies.

Not a pleasant thought, is it?

The best treatment for poison ivy infection is potassium permanganate, which destroys the oxidization itself. The infected parts are swabbed with three per cent solution, made weaker if the skin is particularly sensitive.

Once the blisters are formed, rubbing to relieve itchiness must be carefully avoided. A baking soda or boracic acid solution will alleviate the condition but should be discontinued when the sores begin to ooze; or they may seal up over a crust, thus aggravating the condition.

Bathe the running sores with ice water and soothing lotions.

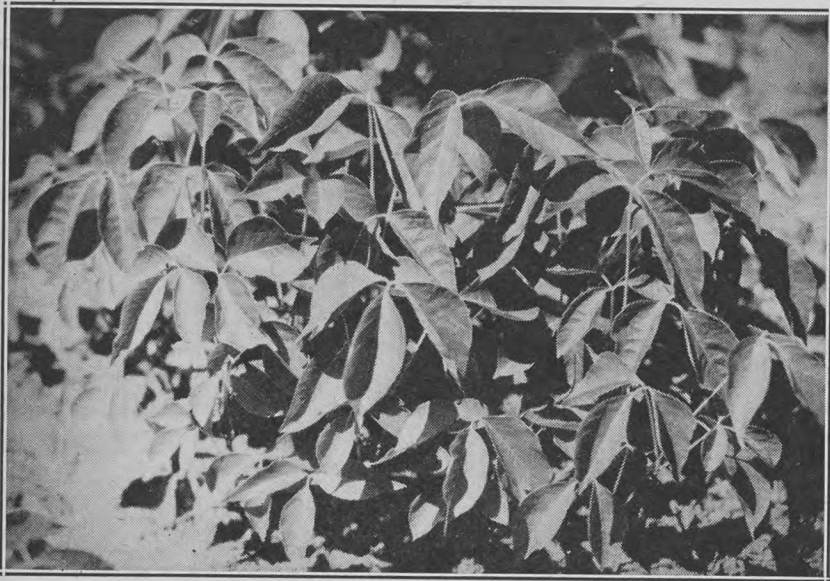
Experiments have proven that there are three chemicals that will effectively eradicate poison ivy. Ammonium sulphamate, 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. For best results the solution should not be sprinkled but applied with a fine spray until the leaves are thoroughly wetted; if applied during June when the leaves are fully expanded, one application should kill the pest.

Good results can also be obtained any time during the growing season, but if any leaves are missed by the spray and survive the first treatment, another spraying should be applied in three or four weeks.

Whatever method chosen, poison ivy can and should be destroyed; you never know when it is going to reach out and sting the same as it did to me.

Funny, the way it happened. My four-year-old grandson took advantage of my absence in the fields to play near a forbidden weed patch. The wheels of his wagon got so entangled in vines that it refused to roll; so he yanked it out by force and tearfully dragged it home.

And, there I was, nearly looney from having to stay in the house so long and tickled to death to do a little favor to please the boy—so hanged if I didn't untangle that crushed, green, unrecognizable mass off the axles—with my bare hands!



This photograph illustrates the leaf arrangement of poison ivy.

untold suffering and costing thousands of dollars—all because isolated patches are left to flourish by their owners who underestimate the menace of this treacherous weed.

Take myself, for instance. Was I afraid of poison ivy?

"Shucks," I've scoffed contemptuously at least a dozen times. "Poison ivy won't do you any harm if you keep away from it. I've had a patch of that stuff on my farm for years—it hasn't reached out and stung any of us yet!"

Oh, I was smarter than any of those young government fellows, I thought—until last August—when I began to break out with what turned out to be the worst case of poison ivy rash in

when a city dweller unwittingly blunders into this dangerous weed without foreknowledge of its character and effects?

And, there are thousands of people traveling through the country who wouldn't recognize poison ivy if they saw it—despite its unmistakable characteristics.

The easiest thing to remember in the identification of poison ivy is that the leaves are borne alternately on the stem and are compound, consisting of three similar leaflets as in the strawberry plant. These leaves are glossy and firm and have the margins entirely or variously coarse-toothed.

In the early summer, clusters of whitish flowers arise from the axils of

Let VEL do your Dishes

No Wash
No Wipe
No Scum

Just soak dishes in Vel suds, give a quick swish as you rinse—dishes gleam without wiping.

FREE BOOKLET
"100 HELPFUL HINTS FOR FARMERS"

Packed with useful ideas for making farm work easier. Write for free copy NOW to "FARMERS BOOKLET, 64 Colgate Ave., Toronto, Ontario".



VEL IS MILD

LEAVES HANDS SOFT, LOVELY

Preserving

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
SAVES MONEY

Preserving fruit and vegetables... bought when prices are lowest... will materially cut your family food costs. And observe the economy of using Viceroy Jar Rings that cost less and give a positive seal.

WHITE OR RED



VICEROY RUBBER FRUIT JAR RINGS

Give a Positive Seal
USE NEW JAR RINGS EACH SEASON



Use **MEMBA**
THE POWDERED PECTIN
for finer Jams and Jellies
DEALERS EVERYWHERE — OR POST PAID 12c



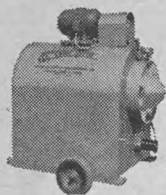
Itch..Itch ... I Was Nearly Crazy

Very first use of soothing, cooling liquid D. D. D. Prescription positively relieves raw red itch—caused by eczema, rashes, scalp irritation, chafing—other itch troubles. Greaseless, stainless, 43c trial bottle must satisfy or money back. Don't suffer. Ask your druggist for D.D.D. PRESCRIPTION

DRY CROPS QUICKLY!

WITH
American
ALL-CROP DRYER

• SEEDS • GRAINS • HAY
• ALL FARM CROPS



ALL-CROP DRYERS prepare your crops for top market prices or safe storage. Find out how you can increase your profits with this equipment.

Two sizes available; with electric motor, gasoline engine, or tractor drive. Capacities from 100 to 400 bushels grain per hour. Write us your problem and for list of users in Canada.

American CROP DRYING EQ. CO.
CRYSTAL LAKE, ILLINOIS

ASTHMA QUICK RELIEF

Don't wheeze, gasp, cough, fight for breath. Take Templeton's RAZ-MAH Capsules, specially made to help asthma sufferers breathe more easily and comfortably, so they work regularly and enjoy long restful nights of sleep. 65c, \$1.35. R-53

Always make sure your mail is properly addressed, and that you have signed your name and address to your letter or subscription order. An omission will cause delay in filling your order.



STOCKS AND BONDS mystify you? They needn't because a copy of our booklet "Investments and You" is yours for the asking . . . without any obligation. It explains in simple terms some of the basic facts about investing your money in securities. Many people with surplus funds find that Investments give them added security and diversification of income. Write today for your free copy of this valuable booklet.

Established 1883

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON

Investment Dealers Stock Brokers
Nanton Building Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me, without obligation, a free copy of "Investments and You."

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CG-1

Accessories for Archers

Kerry Wood, who has already told Guide readers how to make their own bows and arrows, now describes the finer points of making accessories

IN addition to a bow and arrows, every archer needs an assortment of accessories. These include quivers for carrying the arrows, a leather guard worn on the bow-arm, finger protectors for the arrow-drawing hand, spare bow-strings, and five-color targets or field-archery marks.

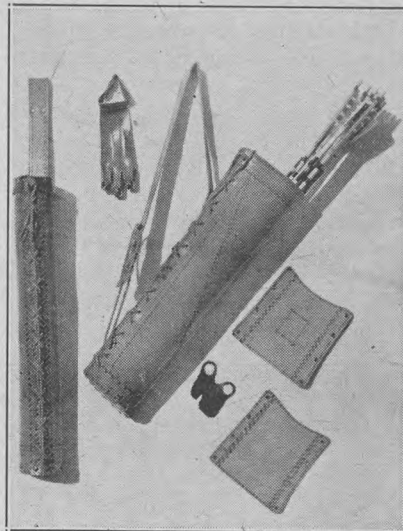
Two styles of quivers are in common use, the belt type and the larger back-bag favored by hunting archers. The belt quiver is simply a tube of leather, leatherette, canvas, or even a cardboard cylinder, with leather strap attached and looped to fit a belt. Such quivers average three inches in diameter opening at the top, taper down to two inches at the bottom, the whole quiver being 20 inches long so that feathers on the 28-inch arrows are above the quiver opening to prevent crushing. Such a quiver will hold eight arrows comfortably.

The back quiver measures eight inches across the widest part of the oval opening, 20 inches long, and tapers to a six by two-inch oval bottom. It is fitted with a broad strap which is slung diagonally across the chest and hooks onto the bottom part of the quiver to hold it snugly in place, the opening being at the right-hand shoulder for right-hand archers. Some back-quivers are very fancy, fashioned of stiff calfskin and beautifully tooled. Others are made of limp buckskin with fringed edges, while some hunters favor moosehide with the hair still on. The hairy part of the skin is placed on the inner part of the quiver to deaden the noise of the arrows, so that a hunter can stalk quietly through the woods in pursuit of game and not frighten it away by rattling arrows. Boys can make back-quivers out of canvas or denim cloth.

The arm-guard is a most necessary part of every archer's equipment. It is a strip of stiff smooth leather worn on the left or bow-holding forearm. At each shot, the bow-string slaps the bow-wrist when releasing the arrow, and without an arm-guard the wrist suffers severe punishment from this string-slap. A strong hunting bow will welt the wrist very painfully. The arm-guard should have a slick surface, to permit the bow-string to slip off easily. The guard measures seven to eight inches on the inner part of the wrist, from two to five inches wide to fit the swell of the arm. Crisscross lacing across the back of the arm hold the guard firmly in place.

THE three strong fingers of the right hand are used to draw the arrow, and the gut-like string soon cuts into the soft ball of the finger tip unless protected by leather. A variety of protectors are favored. At first, the novice may wear a kid glove if no other protector is available. The best protector is a skeleton glove, with only three finger tips left in the glove and fitting the drawing fingers snugly. A cheap protector obtainable from most archery stores is called the finger-tab, a shield of smooth leather notched for the arrow and shaped to protect all three fingers. Some archers make individual finger stalls.

Making bow-strings is a complicated job, involving the use of



Some archery accessories.

shoemaker's linen hemp twisted in a certain way and treated with wax. Archery handbooks devote whole chapters to the art of string making, but boy archers may not want to learn this chore. Heavy cotton cord is rarely good enough for bow-string purposes; usually it is not strong enough, unless it is so thick that its use weakens the

arrow by requiring too large and wide a string-nock. Six or nine ply of thin but strong cuttyhunk fishing cord will twist into a suitable bow-string, fusing the cords together with beeswax. Where the arrow nock meets the string, the cord should be wound with linen thread for reinforcement. It is also wise to wind linen thread around the loop which fits the top nock of the bow, while at the lower end of the string an adjustable bowyer's knot or rolling hitch is used.

Regulation archery target is a five-color job, an oilcloth face fitted over a twisted rye-straw target 48 inches in diameter. The boy shooter may use a couple bales of straw as backstop, with crayon-colored paper target faces or animal and bird silhouettes as targets. Another favorite target is a gunny sack tightly stuffed with straw; a target face may be painted on one side of the bag.

Field-archery marks represent game birds and animals. Heavy cardboard cut-outs of rabbits, grouse, deer or coyotes can be made, then scattered at intervals along a half-mile archery course. The shooting ranges vary from 50 feet up to 100 yards or more.

My own favorite target used to be toy balloons of the one cent variety, pinned to a backstop of baled straw. When hit, a balloon made a most satisfactory pop!

Registered Seed in 1951

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association recently met in Ontario to discuss mutual problems

SINCE about 1944, the number of growers of registered seed grain receiving certificates from the Canadian Seed Growers' Association each year has varied substantially. For the years 1942-44, the number each year was in the neighborhood of 2,500. In 1945, the number rose to 2,731 and continued to rise quite rapidly until it reached the record total of 5,894 in 1948. In 1949, it dropped to 4,058 and decreased each year to 3,490 growers in 1951.

The three prairie provinces have accounted for most of the fluctuations, reaching the total of 4,657 in the peak year of 1948, and dropping to 2,422 in 1951. Alberta has shown the greatest percentage of decline during the past four years, and Manitoba the least.

At the 1952 Annual Meeting of the C.S.G.A., Secretary-Treasurer W. T. G. Weiner reported total acreage of all seed crops except vegetables and tobacco at 255,914. Of this total, 199,355 acres were accepted for registration. In addition, there were 67,965 pounds of vegetable and tobacco seeds.

All kinds of crops included, members of the association used 208 varieties in 1951. These included 20 varieties of wheat, 17 varieties of oats, 16 of barley, six of flax, two of rye.

In 1951, Manitoba produced an estimated 1,806,720 bushels of seed from certified and registered growers of wheat, oats, barley, rye and oil flax. There were also 39 growers of corn and peas, and 217 growers of registered and certified grass and legume seed. The combined volume of all certified and registered seed from the province last year was an estimated one million dollars. Of the eight wheat varieties grown, Redman accounted

for 56.1 per cent of the acreage; Thatcher, 18.2 per cent; and Regent, 10.9 per cent. In oats, Exeter accounted for 47.6 of the inspected acreage, and Ajax, 34.6 per cent. The Manitoba branch had 555 members.

In Saskatchewan, 1,337 growers received service from the Association, including the inspection of 2,586 fields, of which 921 were registered. A total of 972 growers received certificates for 1,436 fields. Saskatchewan has 128 growers of Elite seed, of whom 105 are working with wheat, including 92 with Thatcher.

In Alberta, in 1951, an estimated 100,000 bushels of buyable seed wheat was produced, which compares with 2,349,000 in 1948. Seed eligible for registration and certification dropped from 2,250,000 of oats in 1948 to 868,000 bushels in 1951. Barley and flax showed similar decreases.

Alfalfa was a major registered crop, and accounted for 7,256 acres out of a total of 8,041 acres of registered forage seed. In second place among forage crops was sweet clover, with 392 acres.

Seed grower membership in Alberta last year dropped from 871 to 766. Membership was reported to be in a healthy condition after the levelling off in membership during the past three years.

Officers and directors of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association were nearly all re-elected for a further year when the Association met at the School of Agriculture, Ridgetown, Ontario, during the third week in June. President for 1952-53 is again W. H. Daumbrough of Vernon B.C., with vice-president, James Farquharson, Zealandia, Saskatchewan, also re-elected; and W. T. G. Weiner, continuing as secretary-treasurer.—H.S.F.

Feeding the World

Surplus food producing areas recognize a responsibility to hungry people

SIR JAMES TURNER, president of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, and past president of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, recently outlined three ways by which the world can get the additional food it requires.

First, he believes that governments and peoples must recognize the extent to which the world food position has changed. The overabundance of the 'thirties has been replaced by a shortage of exportable supplies. The second need is for each country that can do so, to grow more food. To make that possible, producers must be assured of adequate economical terms, comparable with those enjoyed by producers of other human needs. There must also be some continuity of these returns, and each country must work out its own system of providing stability for its agriculture, and for encouraging production. The third need is for a realistic international approach by governments to the whole problem of production and distribution of food. "The need, above all," he said, "is to strike, and maintain, a balance between extravagant food prices that force up the cost of living, and prices which, by failing to provide an economic return for capital and labor, must in themselves force down production to the point of scarcity."

THE United States recently sent a special mission to the Far East to make a study of how wheat sales could be increased to that portion of the globe. The mission reported that the over-aging of flour is probably the greatest handicap to the expansion of wheat use. In nearly all countries visited, except the Philippines, flour was generally over-aged. More regular shipments of fresh flour and regular distribution to bakers would stimulate a demand for wheat flour. Better packaging was recommended; and in one area it was learned that some Canadian flour was protected, and its baking quality prolonged, by packaging it in multivalled bags.

Much of the flour used in the Orient is milled there. Japan, India and Pakistan each have important flour milling industries. In each country the government controls the per cent extraction and moisture levels, as well as rationing and distribution of the milled products. The best Japanese mills are the equal of any in the United States, England or Germany. In India and Pakistan, many roller mills are in use. Actual operation is supervised mostly by British, Canadian and, perhaps, Australian millers.

It is reported that the use of animal or motive power in milling wheat has not caused any special change in the character of "atta," which is the nearly whole wheat meal ground by the Indian people since ancient days. It is used in making chapattis, a kind of pancake made from unleavened and unfermented dough. It is in this form that most of the wheat is consumed in the areas where wheat is a staple item of the diet. The consumption of wheat among such people is estimated as high as 350 pounds per capita per year.

KNOCK DOWN FARM COSTS...BUILD UP PROFITS!

Chopped Spread Straw Improves The Soil - Don't Burn Your Straw - Improve YOUR Soil With The "STRAWMASTER"

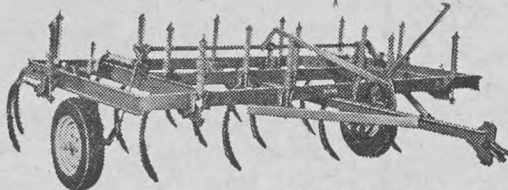
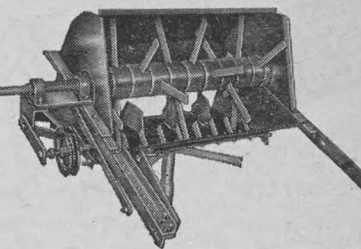
The "Strawmaster" mounted on your combine chops and spreads the toughest, heaviest straw (even flax), returning valuable humus to the soil and permitting you to plow or disc right behind the combine; straw worked back into the soil, protects your topsoil against drifting or blowing. Lightweight; larger shaft; larger bearings; 40% stronger belts; precision made, new adjustable sealed ball bearing jack shaft; more efficient, dual purpose cutting blades; greater capacity; more efficient spread; wrapping of flax or any other straw

eliminated completely; safety switch. Five years of continual improvement make "Strawmaster" (the original straw chopping machine) a money-paying investment for all grain farmers.

PAYS FOR ITSELF IN ONE YEAR

Low in cost, high in value—"Strawmaster" has paid for itself on hundreds of big grain farms in only one year's operation. It will do the same for you! It's fully guaranteed. Models for all combines

\$334.50



The Glencoe Deep Tillage Cultivator Cuts Your Plowing Costs In Half

The improved Glencoe Deep Tillage Cultivators are used to break up hardpan, stop erosion, hold moisture, revitalize the soil, control weeds, return organic matter to lower soils and leave stubble mulch on surface. Zerk Grease Fittings. Double Spring Pressure on each tooth as added safety measure. Lever Handle for raising machine, insures trouble-free operation in rough going. Adjustable draw bar regulates proper frame level. Easy to operate with rugged spring steel teeth and positive lift action.

12-Ft. Deep Tillage Cultivator

15 teeth

\$498.00

10-Ft. Deep Tillage Cultivator

13 teeth

\$439.00

7-Ft. Deep Tillage Cultivator

9 teeth

\$373.00

5-Ft. Deep Tillage Cultivator

7 teeth

\$314.00

All cultivators come with double point shovels as standard equipment.

YOU GET GREATER FARM PROFITS with the MELROE FLEXIBLE FLOATING WINDROW PICKUP!

Because—this unit will pay for itself with the extra grain picked up in a few days of operation. Particularly effective in thin windrows, beaten down swath or crop. Models for all combines. 2 idler rollers do a thorough and complete job of feeding grain to auger; 40 coil springs per apron insures positive cleaning of every straw; teeth follow ground constantly during operation; teeth have a side and forward flexibility—can take extreme pressure without breaking; teeth can be replaced in one minute.

8-FOOT

(5 aprons)

\$399.50

6-FOOT

(4 aprons)

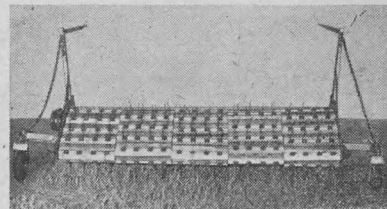
\$346.50

5-FOOT

(3 aprons)

\$294.50

Drive attachment price varies for different combine makes and models from \$14.50 to \$33.35 extra.



YOU ASKED FOR IT - HERE IT IS - IN THE SIZE YOU NEED!

THE NEW "SCOOPMASTER" PORTABLE AUGER GRAIN LOADER



FEATURES: 16-gauge steel tubing 7" diameter; capacity up to 2,200 bushels per hour; low self leveling engine mount at axle level; end thrust ball bearings at top. Gear box drive—gears running in grease; available with 16" or 15" drop centre wheels; patented "Double Lift Hoist" permits loader to elevate higher yet tow lower than any other of its type on the market.



Above shows extra low trailing height for maximum safety when travelling. Can be towed with hopper in position due to special type trailer hitch.

PRICES LESS TIRES, TUBES AND ENGINE

20-FOOT with wheels, under-carriage, belt and pulley

\$236.00

24-FOOT with wheels, under-carriage, belt and pulley

\$264.00



THE "GRAINMASTER" PORTABLE AUGER GRAIN LOADER

COMBINES TOP PERFORMANCE WITH LOW COST—FEATURES—

• New Type Drive does away with all gears, sprockets and chains—no long belts to give you trouble.

• Tubing 6" diameter of one piece 16-gauge metal with lock joint seam.

• Low adjustable engine mount.

• Drop centre wheels for 600x16 tires.

• Capacity—1,500 bu. per hour or more.

PRICES LESS TIRES, TUBES AND ENGINE

10-FOOT with wheels, undercarriage, belts and pulley

\$126.00

20-FOOT with wheels, undercarriage, belts and pulley

\$158.00

24-FOOT with wheels, undercarriage, belts and pulley

\$190.00

THE IMPROVED MODEL '52 "SUPERIOR" GRAIN AUGER

BUILT FOR YEARS OF HARD SERVICE

Features: Rock-A-Bye cradle mount keeps motor level at all times. Lever belt tightener. Zerk fittings throughout. Improved sprocket and chain drive at top end. Heavy duty 16-gauge steel, 7" tubing. Capacity 2,200 bu. per hour.

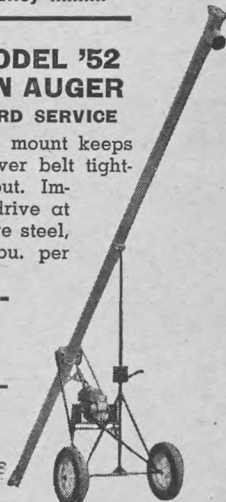
20-FOOT with wheels, under-carriage, belt and pulley

\$230.00

25-FOOT with wheels, under-carriage, belt and pulley

\$265.00

PRICES LESS TIRES, TUBES AND ENGINE



OPTIONAL EXTRA EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE FOR ABOVE LOADERS

HOPPERS

48" extra large heavy duty **\$24.00**

ENGINES

WISCONSIN Air-Cooled Engine—ABN—2.2 to 4.6 H.P. **\$118.40**

WISCONSIN Air-Cooled Engine—AKN—3.0 to 6.0 H.P. **\$130.40**

WISCONSIN Air-Cooled Engine—AEN—4.5 to 7.5 H.P. **\$157.60**

BRIGGS & STRATTON Air-Cooled Engine—Model 9—2.1 to 3.1 H.P. **\$118.00**

BRIGGS & STRATTON Air-Cooled Engine—Model 14—3.5 to 5.1 H.P. **\$131.00**

BRIGGS & STRATTON Air-Cooled Engine—Model 23—5.5 to 8.2 H.P. **\$148.00**

RIB IMPLEMENT TIRES AND TUBES

600x16, 4 ply **\$18.25** per tire and tube

750x16, 4 ply **\$25.95** per tire and tube

600x16, 6 ply **\$22.50** per tire and tube

750x16, 6 ply **\$29.95** per tire and tube

SEE YOUR DEALER NOW OR FILL IN COUPON AND MAIL TODAY

TO

ACME DISTRIBUTORS LTD.

DEPT. C-3

344 Pembina Highway

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

PLEASE SHIP

[] AMOUNT ENCLOSED IN FULL \$

[] 1/3 DEPOSIT

\$ BAL. C.O.D.

[] SEND FURTHER INFORMATION

ON

NAME

ADDRESS

D. SMITH & SONS

DURING OUR MID-SUMMER SALE

5% OFF

REGULAR PRICE OF

BRAND NEW ALUMINUM ROOFING and SIDING

SLOW SEASON SALE PRICE
Plus an **EXTRA 5% discount**

ALUMINUM ACCESSORIES
ALUMINUM RIDGE CAP

FREIGHT PREPAID ON 15 SHEETS OR MORE
No Permits Required

CORRUGATED
Approximately 6'x30" before corrugating; covers 13 square feet. Use for 24" rafters.
Per sheet.....\$1.75

RIBBED
● GUARANTEED a lifetime
● PERMANENT ● BEAUTIFUL
A hundred uses on every farm!

SIZE	Sq. Ft. Per Sheet	Price Per Sheet
6'x26"	13	\$2.05
7'x26"	15	2.40
8'x26"	17½	2.75
9'x26"	19½	3.05
10'x26"	21½	3.35

Here's why you save when you use our Aluminum Roofing and Siding Sheets:

- (1) Aluminum does not rust or rot, you never need to replace it.
- (2) Aluminum never needs painting or upkeep.
- (3) Aluminum reflects heat. Keeps buildings cooler in summer, warmer in winter.
- (4) Aluminum helps protect your buildings against lightning.
- (5) Aluminum is light weight, does not need as heavy roof supports, saves on building costs, is easy to apply.

Made in halves to fit both sides of roof. 5" apron on each side.
Per foot.....48c

ALUMINUM NAILS
Special Aluminum Roofing Nails complete with sealing washers. Will make a leakproof job. Note: 1 lb. of aluminum nails is required for each 125 sq. ft. Per lb.....\$1.65

FLAT ALUMINUM ROLLED IN COILS—for roofing, siding, linings, sheet metal and duct work of any description. Easier to work with than galvanized iron.

24 GAUGE—28" width, 100 lb. coils. Contains approx. 180 lineal feet or 420 square feet.
Per coil.....\$51.50

26 GAUGE—28" width, 100 lb. coils. Contains approx. 200 lineal feet or 460 square feet.
Per coil.....\$54.00

DISCOUNT CERTIFICATE

1—Discount on any item purchased from this ad, only accompanied by this special certificate.

2—Offer good on orders postmarked not later than midnight, August 10.

• Total your purchase—subtract 5%.

• Mail the balance with your order.

• When ordering C.O.D. we will deduct 5%.

• Remember, coupon must be enclosed to receive 5% discount.

CG

5% DISCOUNT

On Any Item Purchased from This Ad

FREE ESTIMATES—Send rough sketch, sizes of buildings. We will forward you complete cost of materials required.

D. SMITH & SONS
KING AND JARVIS, WINNIPEG

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

THE GRAIN LOADER

WITH THE Boardinghouse Reach

It's something to see . . .

the way this versatile **ROBIN** Portable Grain Loader, Series "400," reaches "way out to wherever you need it." The jack-knife action of both A-frames on long tracks easily positions loader, allowing high reach over bins, or over truck boxes and high bin doors.

Hanger cage carries engine level at any angle of loader, with no variation of belt tension.

Telescopic drive shaft allows engine cage to be positioned along auger tube out of the way of A-frames when extra long reach is required at either end of loader.

Other features include—Cut steel reduction gears, sealed in grease; winch for height adjustment; pull-thrust Timken bearing at top of auger; equipped with standard road wheels and Timken bearing; new implement tires if desired.

Any way you look at it, the **ROBIN** is a superior loader. No wonder more and more farmers insist on **ROBIN**.

If you want THE BEST . . . it must be "ROBIN"

Check These Features of—

"ROBIN" TRUCK GRAIN LOADERS

SERIES "200"

- ✓ More versatility in loading over either side or rear.
- ✓ Swivel Roller for quick and easy positioning, either loading or unloading.
- ✓ Carrier Brackets for safe, out-of-the-way transporting—leave box clear.
- ✓ Choice of "Thru-Floor Drive" or "V-Belt Drive."
- ✓ Larger than average capacity tube, genuine helicoid flighting.
- ✓ Factory replacement parts quickly available when needed.
- ✓ Built for maximum long service.

DON'T BE SATISFIED WITH LESS THAN "ROBIN" PERFORMANCE

REACHES HIGH UP

REACHES FAR BACK

REACHES OVER BOX . . .

... AND BIN DOORS EASILY

DROPPED TO HANDY TRAILING POSITION

ROBINSON MACHINE & SUPPLY CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY
50th AVE. & 1st ST. S.W., . . . CALGARY

Risky Business

Continued from page 10

although the price of hogs was following a similar trend to the price of wheat, hog populations rose sharply. Similarly cattle numbers began to mount, though cattle prices were falling away. In the mid-thirties the price of wheat was improving and hog numbers were being reduced, even though hog prices were going up. The same thing has happened since World War II. When the price of wheat reached a peak, hog and cattle numbers slumped sharply; and although prices have been at record levels (until quite recently) the livestock population remains close to the pre-World War II level.

Other factors have an influence on livestock production plans. This includes government policies, such as trade agreements, tariffs and embargoes. The export embargo on cattle to the United States market which was in force from September, 1942, to August, 1948, is an outstanding example of national policy conflicting with the economic interests of the livestock producer, and so altering production patterns.

Another factor is the high cost of supplying labor to an industry that has not yet had the advantage of becoming highly mechanized. Also, freight assistance to feed grains places the eastern livestock feeder in a relatively advantageous position as compared with the western feeder.

Irregularity of livestock marketings from year to year, seasonal variation, and enforced sales in the face of feed shortages may impose severe strains on marketing facilities, transportation agencies, processing and storage facilities, and the maintenance of regular marketing channels.

In examining this situation the investigators note that the railways have been able to move even the heavy runs of livestock to market; similarly the packing plants have been able to process and store from peak runs to times of relative scarcity.

EVEN recognizing the importance of the factors that limit production, it is recognized that the future of the livestock industry in western Canada cannot be critically examined without an appraisal of long-run available markets.

The growth of the market in British Columbia and Alberta has already been observed. The populations of Ontario and Quebec have also increased in recent years, and are likely to continue to increase. The growth of Canadian industrial areas will increase the demand for meat. It should also reduce the supply, as the intensive production of dairy products, fruits and vegetables near the cities will take land away from meat production. This should enhance price prospects.

Outside the borders of the country the natural market for meat products is the United States. There is little likelihood of large overseas exports of meat for the next few years. Western Canada has not been producing enough hogs in the postwar period to provide a large surplus of bacon for export, and the rehabilitation of European meat-producing areas has

reduced the demand for Canadian bacon overseas.

In the face of a shrunken European market, the relationship between human and livestock population in the United States becomes of interest as an indication of the probable future market for our meat products. The change between 1870 and 1950 holds out promise for the livestock producer. In 1870 there was slightly over one cattle beast, one hog and one sheep per person in the United States. By 1950 the human population was double the cattle population, four times the sheep population, and three times the hog population. In other words, livestock numbers have fallen sharply compared with the human population.

This should serve to make the American market a good place in which to sell our livestock. At the present time this market is closed to us due to foot-and-mouth disease, no one expects this embargo to be of long duration. On the other hand, the American producers have in the past demanded and received the protection of tariffs and embargoes which have seriously damaged the Canadian livestock industry. With the larger relative demand for meat products in the United States and the more enlightened approach toward trade illustrated at postwar international trade conventions, the danger of high tariffs or embargoes should be reduced. The increased importance of the Canadian domestic market should also serve to maintain our prices, at least to some extent, even in the face of American protection for their livestock producers.

The study concludes with the suggestion that on the whole the future of the livestock industry in western Canada appears encouraging. Unexpected developments could change the validity of this conclusion, but the available evidence suggests that the farmer who goes seriously into the efficient production of livestock should find his efforts attended with a satisfactory measure of economic success. The investigators appeared unwilling to suggest, however, that this success would be further enhanced by the co-operative processing of the livestock produced.

Grasshoppers Scarce

A STATEMENT from the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture by R. E. McKenzie, director, Plant Industry Branch, indicates that for the first year since 1938, Saskatchewan does not expect to require a major grasshopper control campaign. Damage to field crops during the period 1948-50, when the infestation reached its greatest severity, is estimated at \$70 million in Saskatchewan alone, though the loss would have been much greater, says Mr. McKenzie, had farmers, municipalities and the Department of Agriculture not expended well over \$2 million on control measures.

Recent reports from the federal Entomological Laboratory at Saskatoon indicate that a survey of the Regina area shows few grasshopper hatching, and little damage is expected. It is anticipated that control measures may only be needed in some areas on the Regina plains, from the Qu'Appelle Valley south to Yellow Grass.

The Country Boy and Girl

DURING the month of July we all spend as much time as possible outdoors in the garden, the fields, at camp, swimming in the lake, enjoying picnics with friends, for everyone likes the freedom of the outdoor world. When a rainy day comes along, we often find it hard to settle down to play indoors—here's an indoor game which may help you out.

Connecto—for this game all you need is a sheet of paper and pencil for each person. Each player writes down on his sheet the numbers from one to 20—he places the numbers all over the sheet and around each number he draws a circle. Then the players change sheets. Now at the word "Go" each player must draw a line from number one to number two to number three and so on until he connects all the numbers up to 20, then he calls out "Connecto." His sheet should be checked to make sure he hasn't missed any number and if so he wins one point for a game and a total of five points makes any player the winner.



Calendar Toss—place a large calendar sheet on the floor (use a sheet of a month that has passed). Place a weight on it to hold it down. Each player has five large flat buttons or checkers and stands back about six feet and tosses his buttons one at a time at the calendar sheet. His score is the total of all the numbers

he has covered with buttons. If a button lies on two numbers the score is the number which is most covered by the button. Each player has ten turns at tossing his buttons before the score is added up to decide winner.

Ann Sankey

Lazy Bug

by Mary Grannan

THE black-eyed Susan sighed unhappily, and shook her stem. "Oh dear," she said to the Bluebell, "that Lazy Bug has been asleep on the underside of my leaf since sunup. He's getting very heavy. I do wish he would fly away."

The pretty little Bluebell laughed softly, as she answered, "Even if he does wake up, Susie, he won't fly away. He's too lazy. Have you tried to wake him?"

"Yes," said the black-eyed Susan, "I've called him, and I've shaken my stem, but he sleeps on and on."

Bluebell cocked her pretty blue head. "I may be able to help you, Susie," she said. "I'll set my bells ringing."

She did. Their music echoed over the meadow, and into the ears of the sleeping Lazy Bug. He opened his eyes slowly, yawned and said, "What waked me up?"

"My bells waked you," said the Bluebell. "Susie is tired of your hanging on her lower leaf, so off with you Lazy Bug. Fly away."

"Fly away?" gasped the Lazy Bug, in horror. "What do you think I am? I'll ride away, if anything comes along to ride on, but I'm certainly not going to tire myself out with flying." And then he laughed. "There comes Mr. Turtle. He'll give me a ride on his back. He's slow, but he's better than nothing."

The two little flowers stared in amazement at the Lazy Bug, as he dropped from Susie's leaf to the shell of the turtle, and fell fast asleep again.

He slept soundly until he reached the meadow brook. Mr. Turtle woke him then, and said, "Lazy Bug, you'd better get down from my back, unless you want to get wet. I'm going for a swim."

"Ho hum," yawned the Bug, "and I was so comfortable, too." He looked about him, and his eyes fell on a sparrow, who was drinking the cool water from the winding stream. Lazy Bug leaped, and landed on Mr. Spar-

row's head, just as the bird took flight. When he was in mid air, he called out, "Where are you going, Mr. Sparrow?"

"I'm going to drop you off," said the Sparrow, "that's what I'm going to do." He tossed his grey-feathered head suddenly, and Lazy Bug went tumbling earthward. He landed on a little green merry-go-round horse, that was whirling about in time to the callopie.

Lazy Bug found his feet, and stood up to look around. "I wonder what this place is," he said to himself. "I've never seen a green horse galloping around in a circle before. But I like it. I'll go around and around too."

But the music stopped, as he said this, and so did the little green horse. Lazy Bug fell with a jerk, to the ground, and found himself surrounded by walking feet. "I'd better get out of here," he thought. A little boy dropped his hat. Lazy Bug leapt to it, and nestled into the soft felt of the crown. The little boy picked up the hat, along with Lazy Bug. In a few more minutes, Lazy Bug found himself leaving the Fair Grounds where he had fallen, and was soon on his way to the little boy's home.

The little boy tossed his hat and Lazy Bug to the chair in the hall. "Jimmy," said the little boy's mother, "I thought you'd learned to hang up your hat?"

Jimmy laughed. "I forgot, Mum. I'll hang it up." And then he saw Lazy Bug. "Mum, Mum, look what I've brought home with me. A bug!"

"So you have," laughed mother. "Open the door and let him go."

"No," said the little boy, "he's a nice fat bug. I'm going to put him into a match box and keep him. Have you got a match box, Mum?"

"Yes," said mother, "but you'll have to feed the bug if you're going to keep him. He's a beetle, so he'll eat most anything."

Lazy Bug tried to free himself from Jimmy's fingers, but he could not, and a few minutes later, he was a prisoner, in a dark box. The only light he had came through the pin holes that Jimmy had punched in the box, to

give Lazy Bug air. Lazy Bug tried in vain to batter down the walls of his prison. "It serves me right," he said. "My mother told me something like this would happen to me. What am I going to do?"

His worried mother was saying the same thing, back in the meadow. "What am I going to do? What am I going to do? He's never been this late before. Something must have happened to him. She went off searching, and calling his name."

The black-eyed Susan told her Lazy Bug had gone off on the Turtle's back. The Turtle told her he'd gone off on the Sparrow's back. The Sparrow told her that he'd dropped Lazy Bug into the Fair Grounds.

"Don't worry, Mrs. Bug," said the little bird. "I'll go look for him." The Sparrow asked the Green Horse about Lazy Bug. The Green Horse said, "He went off on a little boy's hat."

It was sundown when the Sparrow found the match box on the back porch, at Jimmy's house. Mr. Sparrow flew off and sought the aid of the crow. "Please, Mr. Crow," he chirped, "will you fly down and carry off that match box? Lazy Bug is inside of it, and Mrs. Bug is worried."

"I'll do it for Mrs. Bug, but not for Lazy Bug," said the Crow. "He's been so lazy that it serves him right."

"I know," said the Sparrow, "but we must do it for his mother."

The Crow carried the box away, leaving a screaming Jimmy behind. Three days later, long before sunup, the black-eyed Susan laughed, as she was waked by the whir of Lazy Bug's wings. "Good morning, Susie," he called, "wake up you lazy flower. Don't you know it will soon be morning, and there are things to do?" Lazy Bug had learned his lesson. He was lazy no longer.

Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 6 of series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS

TO all Scandinavians, but especially on the farm, the words "afternoon coffee" have a particular significance. How pleasant it was on a hot, dusty day spent on the gang plow or behind the harrows to see someone coming across the field with lunch basket and coffee jar! How pleasant, too, to sit in the shade of the chokecherry bush or against a nearby rock and watch the horses enjoying the welcome rest.

Today, of course, one has only to shut off the tractor. But while the lunch tastes as good as it ever did, there was something very satisfying about working with horses, something that we miss today where machinery has entirely taken over.

The sketch below was made on such an occasion. The white mare in the drawing was a favorite on the farm. Her name was June—as was her mother before her—she began life as a strawberry roan but as the years went by she grew grey and then white.

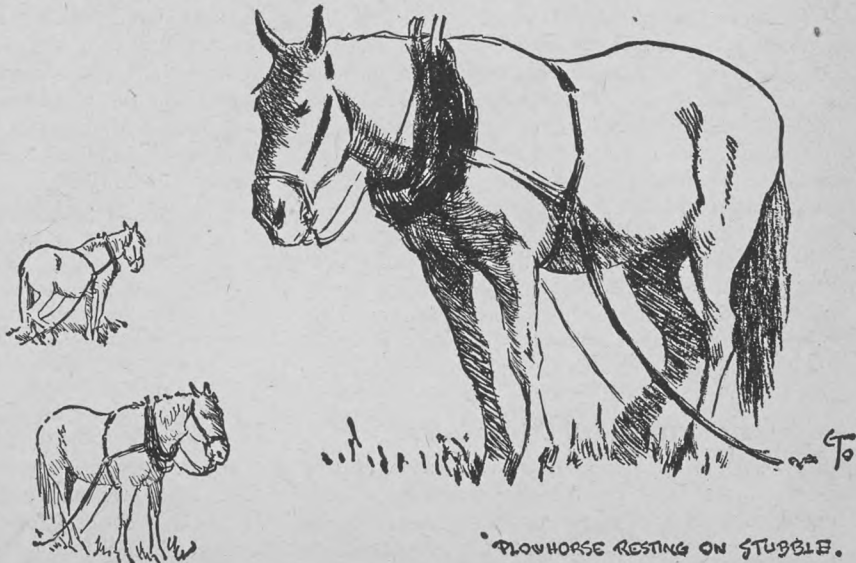
There is no better model than a farm horse resting; he holds each pose just about long enough to allow you to complete a quick sketch before

shifting his weight to another leg. Notice particularly the slope of his back and hip as he shifts his weight. The leg supporting the weight is more or less upright and rigid; the hip slopes at a sharp angle and the idle leg is drawn up with the point of the hoof resting lightly on the ground. While the horse is resting, his head is usually held level, or hanging slightly down.

Take note also of the harness and notice how it helps to show the roundness of the body. The slackness of the traces helps to show that the animal is relaxed; there is no strain on them.

You will notice that horse's ears do not always point in the same direction. Often one will point forward and the other be flicked backward to hear what, if anything, is going on behind him.

Flies and mosquitoes are always a bother while sketching. Not only do they light on you when you are trying to concentrate but they make the horse stamp and kick and alter position just as you are halfway through a drawing. However, be philosophical—a good drawing is worth some discomfort.



• PLOWHORSE RESTING ON STUBBLE.

THE *Country* GUIDE

with which is incorporated

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM and HOME
Serving the farmers of Western Canada Since 1882

VOL. LXXI

WINNIPEG, JULY, 1952

No. 7

Colonel P. M. Abel, O.B.E.

In the last hours of a full and useful life Colonel P. M. Abel put what he believed were the finishing touches to this page, little thinking that he would not see it published.

For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Abel has been one of Canada's outstanding agricultural journalists. He has served western agriculture with a pen that produced sparks and music; through the years a host of farmers have witnessed to the sheer pleasure they received from reading his well-phrased articles; those who would have exploited the farmer have winced at the sparks of righteous indignation flew from his pen.

"P. M.," as he was affectionately known, was not only a literary and artistic craftsman, but an idealist. Inspired by humanitarian instincts which he sought to conceal, his personal acts of kindness are legion. He was honored by the late King for selfless service in two world wars. The Guide has lost a distinguished editor, and his colleagues have lost a warm friend.

The Country Guide and its readers mourn with the bereaved family.

Proportional Representation

Thirty years ago farmers' political organizations were much intrigued with proportional representation. There were many plausible arguments advanced in its behalf. Perhaps the one that counted most was that it improved the chances of third party candidates who might profit by transfers from the weaker of two irreconcilable old parties.

The enthusiasm for P.R. has been steadily ebbing. The outcome of the B.C. election seems to have clinched its fate in these parts. It never occurred to the farmers of a former time that once new parties have gained sufficient strength the old parties might not be so irreconcilable; that they might invoke P.R. to present a united front against the gathering strength of vigorous young rivals.

P.R. did not defeat the Johnson government, even if it did not save it as it was intended to do. The government would have been turned out of office in any event. The effect of P.R. has been to multiply confusion. It has complicated the counting of ballots and delayed the announcement of the result. If it had done nothing more, at this time when urgent matters have arisen requiring firm handling by the administration, it has earned the disrepute into which it has fallen in British Columbia.

Looking further afield, it is obvious that P.R. has encouraged a multiplicity of parties and thereby led to the weakening of governments. More electors lose their vote under simple plurality voting, but it at least leads to decisive results and more stable government.

What is said in the foregoing applies only to P.R. in single member constituencies. In the city of Winnipeg, for example, which holds twelve seats in the provincial legislature, the transferable vote works with a fairness and despatch that has rarely been questioned. The Guide believes it should be retained in such cases regardless of the deplorable results registered in British Columbia last month.

Pensions for Members

Elsewhere in this issue our Ottawa correspondent supports the idea of pensions for members of parliament with the usual arguments. Certainly we agree that indigence in old age is a very regrettable circumstance. The Canadian public expressed that

opinion for so long and so emphatically that parliament granted a pension to every one over 70 years of age as a matter of right. Whether the rate of pension is sufficient, or whether it starts early enough in life, are still matters of dispute, but the essential fact is that every Canadian citizen is treated alike.

Now comes a proposition to use public money to support a pension plan for a selected group in the community. They are to be placed on an equal footing with civil servants, indeed the plan is more generous in some respects. But the similarity between the conditions of employment is entirely different. Most men and women enter the civil service at an early age, intending to make it their life work. Many of them spend years at specialized studies to equip them for it. Most of them sever other avenues of advancement until they reach years when outside employment is hard to enter. They serve out their lives in relative obscurity at modest salaries which, after the requirements of normal family living do not permit of extensive savings for old age. If the civil servant is to have an adequate living after his enforced retirement parliament must and does accord him treatment in keeping with that offered by private industry.

The case of the member of parliament is quite different. Few of them seek public office until they have had time to establish themselves in private life. They enter the political arena fully aware of its hazards. Whatever their disillusionment afterward may be, they bask in the limelight while it lasts. Even if it is terminated by an ungrateful public, membership in the House confers a status which has tangible and intangible benefits.

Our Ottawa correspondent poses the case of the man who could direct the finances of the nation but could not acquire enough for his own old age. That is too bad. We would say the same for any business or professional man who has neglected his future in ordering the years of his active life. But he is not entitled to special treatment whether he be a member of parliament or just a plain citizen. And it makes the case no better to have the hand-out made by members themselves, the guardians of the treasury, many of whom have had plenty to say on the hustings about the need for economy in government.

This is not to say that members are overpaid. Perhaps the sessional indemnity ought to be raised. That is quite another matter, to which other criteria of judgment apply. At least it would not make a vested interest of a seat for a member looking at a pension nearly due. Until recent times elevation to the Senate was a way of pensioning off old wheel horses. Seems that the number of Senate seats, fixed by the B.N.A. Act, isn't big enough to accommodate all those who would like to ride the gravy train for the rest of their lives.

Attack Crow Rates

It is becoming fairly obvious that the railway companies, having failed in their direct attack on the Crow's Nest rates before the Royal Commission, are endeavoring to form a climate of opinion in which they will have wider public support in the court of last resort, in this case, parliament. Within the last year at least three high ranking officers of the C.P.R. have made addresses on railway policy at important gatherings. The last to come to our notice was the speech of G. F. Buckingham, General Traffic Manager of that railway, speaking before the Canadian Manufacturers Association at Toronto on May 29.

To quote Mr. Buckingham:

"The rates at which the railways are required to move the large grain crop from the prairies to the head-of-the-lakes are still three cents per 100 pounds lower than the rates that were applied in 1897, or 55 years ago. This is probably the only case where business is being done in 1952 at prices that prevailed in the 1890's. Everyone well knows that the dollar of 1897 was a different thing altogether from the dollar of 1952."

It is a very persuasive argument. So are most of those which tell only one side of a story. The simple fact is that counsel for the railways told the Royal Commission all this in the greatest detail, but failed to sway them from the position taken and main-

tained by governments of every shade for over half a century.

The Royal Commission heard evidence covering the case from every angle, and it was able to cross-examine the witnesses which appeared before it. Under these circumstances we think the judgment it handed down more likely to be sound and fair than the backwash which may reach parliament from the specialized audiences before which the railway story has been put. Without impugning the intelligence or impartiality of these audiences we believe that the railway spokesmen would not have had such an easy time before a farm audience.

An Informed Voter

When the Saskatchewan government announced that the proceedings of the legislature at Regina would thenceforth be broadcast over the radio, we were skeptical about it. We doubted whether many people would listen. Many broadcasts go on the air at a time of day not convenient for working people. They cover a wide range not equally interesting to all voters. Many of the speeches are of interminable length and, we regret to add, of deplorable vacuity. Few of them can compare in popular appeal with soap opera and the other equally elevating inventions of the advertising fraternity.

But we got a pleasant surprise recently. A well-informed Saskatchewan farmer confided to us how he had voted, and it was not in accordance with his past associations. This was the deciding factor with him. He had listened to the legislative broadcasts and he based his choice, not on the promises made on the hustings, but by the performance of the parties in action.

We do not know how many Saskatchewan residents did likewise, but if there were any appreciable number, we must completely alter our estimate of the utility of broadcasting legislative proceedings. There is no better way of educating the voter if he will avail himself of the knowledge such broadcasts provide.

There has been, and doubtless there will be again, cases in which members abuse their parliamentary immunity and make unjust and unwarranted attacks on individuals and groups. Such ill-informed and ill-willed attacks should not be tolerated; in a free country abuses of this nature will be corrected, as indeed the case on record was.

Madame Pauker's Fall

Last month's newspapers record the eclipse of Madame Ana Pauker, a name which may not have created a wide impression among readers in western Canada, but whose case is a portent. She is one of a long list of prominent people in the satellite countries of Europe who bent their energies to the overthrow of established government and its replacement by the Communistic variety, and after having served the purpose of their masters in Moscow, have been thrown out of office and consigned to ignominious ends. The list is an impressive one and takes in all the territories where the Kremlin has established its paternal care.

Madame Pauker is a Romanian Jewess who received her political indoctrination in the shadow of the Kremlin. She returned to her native country with the triumphant Russians at the end of the war. She reached the charmed circle of power and became vice-premier and foreign minister in Bucharest, the first woman to reach such exalted posts. Few women in modern times have wielded the power she exercised at the zenith of her career. She was a sincere ideologist. Like our own Canadian Communists she believed she was preaching a new economic doctrine, a new heaven on earth. Now in the shadow of the gallows she must be aware that Communism is merely a new pattern for age-old Russian imperialism.

We often wonder if our own Communists who are trying to do Moscow's spade work here, realize what awaits them if they succeed in their nefarious work? Do they dream of personal advancement for themselves? Can they not see a pattern in the progressive Russification of the satellites, and the ruthless destruction in time of the agents who help the Russians to power? Can they not read their own destinies in that of Madame Pauker?